

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Part. Temp. 16-6 (61-43). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 15-5 (59-41). LONDON: Dry, some sun. Temp. 16-6 (61-43). Tomorrow dry, some sun. Yesterday's temp. 13-5 (55-41). CHAMBERS: Light rain. Temp. 16-5 (61-41). NEW YORK: Part. Temp. 22-15 (72-57). Yesterday's temp. 16-5 (61-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Algeria	10-5	London	12-10
Belgium	10-5	Madrid	12-10
Denmark	10-5	Netherlands	12-10
France	10-5	Portugal	12-10
Germany	10-5	Spain	12-10
Greece	10-5	Sweden	12-10
Italy	10-5	Switzerland	12-10
Japan	10-5	Turkey	12-10
U.S.	10-5	U.S. Military (D.C.)	12-10
U.S. Military (D.C.)	12-10	U.S. Military (D.C.)	12-10



EEC MEN—European foreign ministers relaxing on the grounds of the Gymnich Castle yesterday near Bonn. From left to right: Michel Jobert (France), James Callaghan (Great Britain), Gaston Thorne (Luxembourg), Francois-Xavier Ortoli (President of the European Community Commission), Max van der Stoep (the Netherlands), Walter Scheel (West Germany), Aldo Moro (Italy) and Ove Guldberg (Denmark).

'9' Ministers Cite Progress on Views About U.S.

BONN, April 21 (UPI).—Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community ended a weekend of private talks today on relations with the United States. They also did some hard thinking on whether they expect or want a united Europe.

The ministers spent two days at Schloss Gymnich, a castle near Bonn.

French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert told newsmen that the ministers had made progress concerning the procedure for relations with the United States.

"We made some progress—some of the earlier problems were blown out of proportion," he said.

Denmark's Ove Guldberg agreed, and said: "There is nothing wrong with the present mechanism for consultations, but apparently the Americans were dissatisfied that we did not accept all their suggestions before deciding between ourselves."

The ministers spent long hours discussing the growing disillusionment in European government with the Common Market's goal of a monetary and political union by 1980.

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan brought the issue into the open at a foreign ministers' meeting earlier this month. For the first time in a formal Common Market session, he questioned both the possibility and the wisdom of political union—especially the goal of union by 1980, to which the nine nations pledged themselves in 1972.

France always has opposed a union that would submerge each nation's identity. The new British Labor party government is openly hostile to such unity and Denmark is suspicious. Even West Germany was said by Bonn sources to be increasingly doubtful that it was possible.

Sources said that, in this atmosphere, the ministers began going beyond official rhetoric this weekend into an exploration of the kind of Europe they really want. The eventual impact of the weekend is expected to be large.

Belgian Foreign Minister Renaat Van Eleland was kept at home by a Belgian political crisis. Another, Ireland's Foreign Minister Garrett Fitzgerald, left early today for Dublin.

The ministers also discussed European relations with the Arab nations and their stance at the European Security Conference, officials said.

Mr. Guldberg said he doubted that a European dialogue with the Arab world would get under way this year.

"It will come, but several ministers agreed the time was not opportune right now," he said. "Chancellor Willy Brandt's trip to Algeria and Egypt is considered of very great importance."

"I also doubt Brandt will call for a European summit meeting in June," he said. "We will be hard-pressed for time with a schedule including French elections and discussions with England over renegotiation. Secondly, there is no urgent need for a meeting, especially when the chances of a successful outcome are below average."

"We did not tease one another, but had a most constructive meeting in an atmosphere quite different from the formal sessions with civil servants and communiques," he said.

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Shift From Last Year's Views

Many Foreign Leaders Said To Expect Ouster of Nixon

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT).—Many foreign leaders have concluded that President Nixon probably will have to leave office because of his Watergate-related problems, a worldwide survey by correspondents of The New York Times indicates. This appears to denote a significant shift in attitudes since last year, when they considered it likely that he would ride out the political storm.

Although the possibility of his departure has aroused concern in some countries, the correspondents reported, leading figures in many capitals are already resigned to a change in the White House and do not expect a marked change in American foreign policy as a result.

The survey also uncovered these findings:

- Interest in Mr. Nixon's problems has diminished from the high point of last summer, when the Senate Watergate hearings fascinated foreigners. In some countries the Nixon story receives little press coverage, and in many underdeveloped areas, such as those in Africa, public figures show almost no interest.
- The belief that the President will probably resign or be forced from office is often accompanied by praise for his foreign policies. The new Labor party government in Britain openly backs his European policies but makes it known that it expects no crisis if he leaves office prematurely.
- The Russians have taken a conspicuously ambiguous position. Publicly, they still support the President and accuse his critics of being against improved relations. But privately they appear to be weighing alternatives and are saying that détente is not based on individuals.
- Many of the comments reported by Times correspondents were based on the assumption that Vice-President Ford, if he assumed the presidency, would keep Henry Kissinger as secretary of state, permitting a continuation of foreign policies that generally have been evaluated favorably overseas.
- A high West German official said that Bonn's embassy in Washington gave Mr. Nixon only a 40 percent chance of survival.
- The Israelis, who look upon him as a strong friend, now believe that the House of Representatives may impeach him. This is a markedly different analysis from six months ago, when most knowledgeable Israeli officials and newsmen assumed that he would not be impeached.
- In Britain, where a senior diplomat said last year that it would be "a real disaster for the world" if Mr. Nixon had to resign, the

Nixon Is Found Guilty by an Italian Court

BRINDISI, Italy, April 21 (Reuters).—President Nixon failed to answer a court summons in this Italian port yesterday—and he was found guilty in his absence.

The case concerned an Italian worker who sued Mr. Nixon after being fired from his job at a NATO base near here last summer.

The President, as legal representative of the United States, was ordered in February to appear in court to answer the case. But he did not turn up and the local magistrate found him guilty of unjust dismissal.

Mr. Nixon was ordered to reinstate the employee and pay him five months' back pay, plus court costs.

On Hughes Gift to Nixon

Senate Probers Reportedly Accuse Tax Agency of Curb

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT).—Investigators for the Senate Watergate committee are reported to have accused the Internal Revenue Service of obstructing the panel's inquiry into a \$100,000 Nixon re-election campaign donation from billionaire Howard Hughes.

In a nine-page report sent to committee members last Monday, the panel's assistant chief counsel, Terry Lenzner, also charged that the IRS has, in effect, defied a Senate resolution by refusing to provide tax returns and other needed data to the committee. A copy of Mr. Lenzner's report was made available to The New York Times yesterday.

In it, Mr. Lenzner suggested that the IRS had repeatedly withheld data to the wishes of the White House in its investigation of the \$100,000 contribution. The money was given to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, one of President Nixon's closest friends in two cash installments of \$50,000 in 1969 and 1970. Mr. Rebozo and the President have said that the money, in 100 bills, remained in a safety deposit box until it was returned to a representative of Mr. Hughes last June.

A number of closely involved sources, in telephone interviews, depicted the Senate investigators as being convinced that the IRS participated—as an official put it—"in a whole other cover-up of tremendous dimensions."

"Potentially a Bomb"

"The IRS has a lot of exposure in this," the source said. "It's potentially a bomb."

An interview with the Miami Herald last fall, Mr. Rebozo was quoted as saying that the IRS had cleared him of wrongdoing after a 12-week investigation that ended in the summer of 1973.

The Senate committee's six-month inquiry into the \$100,000 became more heated last month after the panel heard testimony by Herbert Kalmbach, President Nixon's former personal attorney. Well-placed sources said Kalmbach testified that Mr. Rebozo told him last April 30 that he had received the \$100,000 in cash to make payments or loans to the President's two brothers, Edward Nixon and Donald Nixon, and to Mr. Nixon's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, "among others."

At the time of his meeting with Kalmbach, Mr. Rebozo already had been informed that he was under IRS investigation in connection with the contribution, whose existence was discovered by IRS agents in the spring of 1972.

Mr. Lenzner's report to the senators made no specific accusations of a cover-up, but it did list the following examples of activity by the IRS:

- It was almost a full year after the IRS learned of the \$100,000 Hughes contribution before its agents began to interview Mr. Rebozo about the money, in May, 1973.
- Mr. Rebozo was advised by former White House aide John Ehrlichman of the IRS interest in the cash before he was contacted by the revenue service.
- John Bartlett, the Florida IRS agent assigned to the Rebozo case, began his interrogation of Mr. Rebozo by initially requesting the interviews through Kenneth Gemmill, Mr. Rebozo's attorney for tax matters. "It is to say the least," Mr. Lenzner wrote, "unusual for the IRS or any agency to conduct an investigation through the subject taxpayer's own attorney."
- Mr. Bartlett subsequently told Mr. Rebozo that investigators for the special Watergate prosecutor's office, then headed

Lebanon Incursion Reported

Golan Fighting Continues With Air, Artillery Action

TEL AVIV, April 21 (UPI).—Israel said today its planes had attacked Syrian positions around strategic Mount Hermon in the Golan Heights and chased off a Syrian MIG-21 interceptor that crossed into Israeli-held territory.

"Air force planes today attacked military targets in the Hermon region at 2:45 p.m.," a communiqué from the military command said. "All Israeli planes returned safely."

The air strikes followed intermittent shelling around the mountain and in the southern sector of the Golan front during the day.

In Damascus Syria said that two Israeli planes today raided Syrian positions on Mount Hermon and troops of both sides exchanged artillery and tank fire in various parts of the front.

"At noon today, a pair of enemy planes attempted to attack one of our positions on Mount Hermon from a high altitude," a communiqué said.

"They were confronted by our air defense system, which prevented them from realizing their objective," the communiqué said.

The communiqué said ground fighting on Mount Hermon, which continued sporadically all night Saturday and today, was continuing.

Troops in Lebanon

[The Associated Press quoted witnesses in Marjayoun, in southern Lebanon, as saying that Israeli forces moved onto the Lebanese side of Mount Hermon and occupied the Shabir hilltop before dawn today. The Israelis were apparently trying to gain an edge over the Syrians in fighting in the mountain range.

(Mount Hermon runs partly in Syrian territory, under Israeli occupation since 1967, and partly in Lebanon, which has remained clear of Syrian-Israeli clashes.)

Witnesses said the Lebanese Army fired several rounds of mortar shells on Shabir at midday, but the Israelis did not retreat.

Lebanese officials were not immediately available for comment.

The Israeli command said the Syrian MIG penetrated Israeli-held territory near Mount Hermon before the Israeli air strikes.

"It was chased by Israeli planes

But Cuba Ties Discounted

U.S. Calls Equality Key To Hemisphere Policy

By David Binder

ATLANTA, April 21 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday declared "the policy of the good partner" to be the new U.S. approach to Latin American and Caribbean nations.

Addressing the general assembly of the 33-member Organization of American States, Mr. Kissinger said: "We cannot be equals."

He hailed the "new dialogue" that he said had begun among foreign ministers of the hemisphere since he became secretary of state seven months ago. He pledged closer consultation with the OAS members on monetary and trade issues and in international conferences called to deal with food shortages and population control.

"We jointly proclaim our cooperative actions the policy of the good partner," he said.

In an apparent effort to distinguish this from the "good neighbor" policy proclaimed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt more than three decades ago, Mr. Kissinger said: "With our great material and technical resources, we were often tempted to do for others what we thought was best for them. That attitude no longer shapes our relationship."

"We in the United States have come to recognize that a revolution has taken place in Latin America. Industrialization and modern communication have transformed economic and social life. This is why our new dialogue is... a necessity for us all."

But while stressing "our special relationship," Mr. Kissinger warned that it could not "mean the formation of an exclusive bloc," and added: "The world has already seen enough of pressing groups, exclusive spheres and discriminatory arrangements."

In contrast to other speakers, he did not mention Cuba in discussing hemispheric cooperation.

(Mr. Kissinger, on returning to Washington today, was asked why (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

3 Persons Arrested

Spain Police Report Breakup Of Catalan Anarchist Group

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, April 21 (WP).—The breakup of a major anarchist urban guerrilla movement, with three arrests and the seizure of a cache of arms, explosives and communications equipment, was announced yesterday by Barcelona police.

Police charged Juan Jorge Vilas, 37; Ramon Carrion, 25; and Georgina Nicolau, 26, with membership in Lluïsa Armand, the guerrilla arm of the Iberian Liberation Movement, an outlawed Catalan anarchist organization.

Recently, ILM member Salvador Puig Antich was executed after being sentenced to death by a military tribunal for killing a policeman.

The police statement announced the arrest said Lluïsa Armand was financed with money robbed from Spanish and foreign banks.

New Police Chief

The police announcement followed an unusual television appearance Friday night by Francisco Duenas, the new chief of the National Security Directorate. He received U.S. training in tracking down subversives and criminals before his appointment.

Mr. Duenas, in the course of an interview in which he praised police for the crackdown on subversives since the December bomb-assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, disclosed that six persons, whom he did not name, have been arrested in connection with the killing. He said that testimony by the six corroborated charges that six Basque separatists were involved in the premier's assassination.

Mr. Duenas became national security chief shortly after the premier's killing. Since he took over, police have detained more than 300 persons. At least 60 of them have been charged with membership in ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty). The arrest of two more alleged ETA guerrillas was announced Friday.

Meanwhile, it has become known that the self-exiled president of the Basque Republic, Jesus Maria de Leizaola, 77, made a daring clandestine visit to Guernica last Sunday, risking arrest to show that the politically moderate Basque nationalist party retains a political force 35 years after a civil war.

News that Mr. Leizaola was in Guernica during the celebration of "Aberti Eguna," the Basque holiday, has not been confirmed by the Spanish government. Spanish newspapers, however, have given Mr. Leizaola extensive coverage.

Mr. Leizaola has lived in France since the civil war. His visit followed the signing of a pact between the Basque Nationalist party and the executive committee of the Catalan Democratic Forces, a coalition of clandestine opposition parties.

Moderate Basque leaders backed Mr. Leizaola's visit to Guernica, sources said, to demonstrate that ETA is not the only alternative in the struggle for Basque freedom.

Execution-Style Killing of 20-Year-Old

Ulster Violence Claims Its 1,000th Victim

BELFAST, April 21 (UPI).—Northern Ireland's 4 1/2 years of political and religious violence claimed its 1,000th victim yesterday. Security officials said he died in an execution-style killing.

They named the victim as James Corbett, 20, a Roman Catholic. They said he was abducted from his home at gunpoint and killed in cold blood with two shots in the head at a West Belfast traffic junction.

Later, the militant Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the killing.

British Army officials said he was the 1,000th fatality in the violence that has swept the province since August, 1969. They said Mr. Corbett was the 693rd civilian to be killed. The other deaths included 214 British soldiers, 50 policemen and 45 militia members.

Troops of an army patrol said they heard the shots that possibly killed Mr. Corbett in the Catholic Springfield area. When the vehicle sped away, leaving Mr. Corbett's body lying across a hedge, they said.

In violence today, the 1,001st victim was claimed. Gasoline station owner James Murphy was found shot to death near his garage in the village of Kinsale, about three miles from the Irish Republic border, the police said.

In separate shooting incidents today, a motoring County Fermanagh couple were wounded by gunmen standing on a road near the border and a policeman and a civilian were wounded in a shootout on the outskirts of Belfast, the police said.

Last night, County Antrim Judge Garrett McGrath was shot in the neck and back in an assassination attempt at his home, the police said. There were no reports on his condition.

Judge McGrath, a Catholic, was

one of two Crown prosecutors who resigned to protest the 1973 "Bloody Sunday" when British troops fired on Catholic demonstrators and killed 13.

In Belfast today, the Most Rev. Michael Ramsey, archbishop of Canterbury and primate of the Anglican Church, was forced to halt his sermon until about 30 demonstrators were escorted from St. Anne's Cathedral after a brief scuffle with ushers.

They identified themselves as members of the Rev. Ian Paisley's Free Presbyterian Church of Ulster, which opposes any deal with the Catholic minority in Ulster.

In his sermon, the archbishop said: "There are in this province thousands of Christians who are sick and weary of strife and bitterness. Already in many parts there are Christians—Roman Catholics and Protestants—who are ready to pray together and seek reconciliation. The future lies with those who have such thoughts in their hearts."



THOUSANDTH VICTIM—British soldier kneels beside body of James Corbett, officially the 1,000th victim in nearly four-and-a-half years of bloodshed in Northern Ireland.

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Kennedy Stuns Moscow Group

In Question-Answer Session

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 21 (NYT).—Sen. Edward Kennedy tried U.S.-style public-opinion polling on an audience at Moscow State University today and drew some hostility from a generally silent audience when he asked for a show of hands on whether the Soviet Union should be spending more or less on defense.

"That's a provocative question," a white-haired gentleman in the third row shouted in Russian, raising his hand as if to stop the proceedings. "That depends on the international situation, objected a middle-aged woman, speaking English."

But the bulk of the audience of nearly 800, totally unaccustomed to being publicly polled on such a sensitive issue without advance warning, sat silently in awkward confusion and embarrassment.

All but a few declined to be coaxed into voting until the Massachusetts Democrat and a Russian translator had rephrased the question. Then they almost unanimously raised their hands in favor of the present level of spending. Only one man voted for an increase.

But the option of a cutback was dropped entirely the second time, though on the first effort, a dozen or so hands had gone up and one woman had enthusiastically raised both arms.

Sen. Kennedy's surprising attempt to sample Soviet opinion on several issues occurred at the conclusion of a speech in which he appealed for the Soviet leadership to take "magnanimous action" on Jewish emigration to break the deadlock over development of U.S.-Soviet trade.

The senator arrived Thursday for a week's visit to the Soviet Union, including a scheduled meeting tomorrow with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

This afternoon, he met with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for two hours, touching on issues of strategic arms control, European security and force re-

West Brings Streaking To Peking

PEKING, April 21 (Reuters).—A young Western diplomat, clad only in a white scarf and his diplomatic immunity, dashed passed amazed onlookers at an embassy party early yesterday morning to become Peking's first streaker.

It was a modest effort by world standards—no more than about 30 yards—but, in the context of one of the world's most perfunctory societies, sensational.

As New Atlantic Charter Idea Falters

Japan Brakes Move Toward Europe

TOKYO, April 21 (NYT).—Japan's budding relations with Europe, encouraged by Premier Kakuei Tanaka's trip there last fall, have quietly been set aside. Foreign Ministry officials and diplomats here said this was underscored earlier this month by the cursory talks Mr. Tanaka had with European leaders while attending the funeral of President Georges Pompidou in Paris.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said at a news conference recently that Japan still wished to join Europe and the United States in a new Atlantic charter, a proposed broad declaration of cooperation. Privately, however, officials in the Foreign Ministry said the government was relieved that the Nixon administration had dropped its campaign for the proposal.

Mr. Ohira said he had not heard that the proposal was dead, but officials in the U.S. Embassy here said they have been operating for the last month on the assumption that it was at least shelved. They said that was implicit in communications from Washington.

But talks with the Japanese begun by the Europeans in November as a counter to the U.S. proposal have not resumed since the Washington conference on energy was held in February. According to Japanese and European officials, there are no plans to resume them.

The U.S. Connection

Throughout the postwar years, the Japanese-European connection has been through Washington, a situation neither the Japanese nor the Europeans found satisfactory. Despite periodic attempts by Japan to establish a direct line to Europe, economic differences and the continued Japanese reliance on Washington have prevented such a link.

Mr. Tanaka, in an effort to edge Japan out of the shadow of the United States, went to Europe last fall in a step toward a new balancing of Japanese relations with the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Europe.

UN Leader Presses Wealthy To Back Special Aid Fund

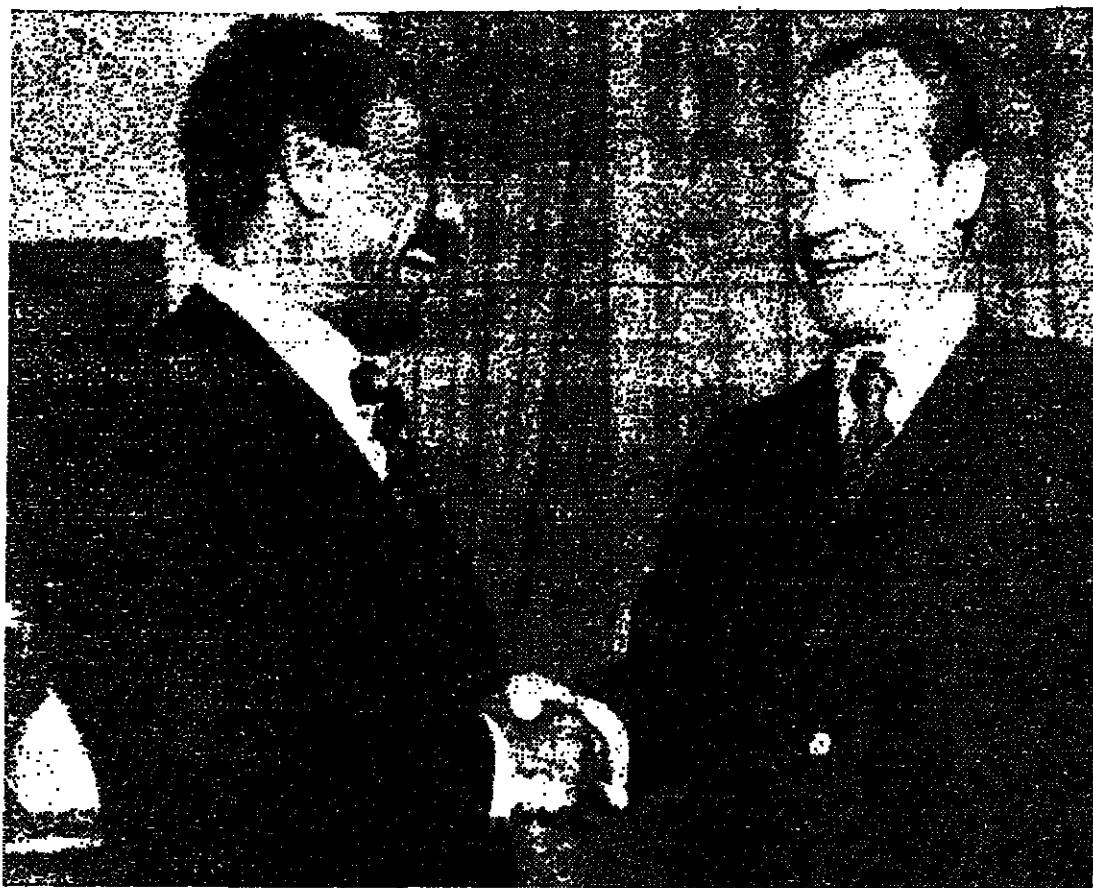
By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 21 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is pressing the wealthy countries—the oil producers and the industrial powers—to set up a special fund to rescue the countries most affected by soaring oil prices.

He is telling potential donors privately that a number of countries face a "life-death struggle" in the next few months and that they cannot wait for the kind of long-term reforms that are being discussed in the special General Assembly session on raw materials and development.

The World Bank has said that 12 countries are particularly threatened and noted that they have a combined population of more than one billion. The countries are Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mali, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire.

Mr. Waldheim, during an interview appraising the progress of the assembly, stressed the need for fast action on the special fund. He is optimistic about prospects that the UN membership will agree on a set of guidelines to establish what the underdeveloped countries call "a new international economic order." He is hopeful that the members will come up with a program to put into effect some



CAIRO MEETING—President Anwar Sadat welcoming West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to the President's residence in Cairo. Mr. Brandt is on a three-day state visit.

Cairo Paper Says U.S. to Help Canal-Clearing With A-Power

CAIRO, April 21 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who returned from the United States yesterday, has obtained from the Americans a promise to train Egyptians in using nuclear energy in clearing the Suez Canal, the newspaper Al-Ahram said today in a dispatch from Washington.

Officials of Egypt's canal administration said that they had no knowledge of a program for using nuclear power in canal-clearance operations. "The Al-Ahram report is the first we heard about this," one commented.

An American official, close to the program for removing mines from the canal, said: "There is no application of nuclear energy to clearance of the Suez Canal whatsoever. We are not employing any devices that use nuclear energy."

Al-Ahram listed the following points as the main results of Mr. Fahmy's talks with President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger:

- Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger will continue efforts to arrange a Syria-Israel troop-disengagement agreement before reconvening the Geneva peace conference.
- The United States will remain in constant contact with the Soviet Union and Mr. Kissinger will keep Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko informed on all his efforts. The first meeting between them will be held in Geneva before Mr. Kissinger starts a Middle East tour next week.

- The United States will cooperate with Egypt economically and train Egyptians in using nuclear energy in the clearing of the Suez Canal.
- President Anwar Sadat praised President Nixon in warm terms yesterday while accepting the credentials of Hermann Eilts as American ambassador to Egypt.

The ceremony here completed the exchange of envoys in the two nations' resumption of diplomatic ties, which had been broken during the 1967 Middle East war. On Friday, Mr. Nixon had welcomed at the White House the new Egyptian envoy, Ashraf Ghorbal, a close adviser to Mr. Sadat.

He acknowledged the Soviet argument that it was wrong for Congress to block lower tariffs and larger credits for Moscow with demands for free emigration and he took note of "the general increase in emigration that has taken place during recent years."

"I am confident that a magnanimous action on the part of your government would lead the American people to respond as well," he said, offering a vague indication of congressional action to satisfy Moscow.

But a more general theme of his talk was for greater openness, candor and exchange between the Soviet Union and the United States. When he declared that it was time for both sides "to increase the restrictions on travel within each country by anyone

Brandt Is Given Medal by Sadat As Talks Open

CAIRO, April 21 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt and President Anwar Sadat conferred tonight shortly after the West German leader arrived from Algiers on an official visit.

A Brandt spokesman said that Mr. Sadat, in greeting the chancellor, spoke a few words of German, a language he had studied while imprisoned by the British during World War II. The aide said that the meeting of the two leaders at the President's Nile-side home was cordial. They are to resume talks tomorrow morning.

Mr. Sadat gave a dinner at the Abdeen Palace later tonight in honor of his guest. The President decorated Mr. Brandt with the Al Gomhouria (republic) medal as an "expression of our feelings" and a symbol of the friendship between our two countries.

Mr. Brandt's trip here is believed to be the first official visit by a West European head of government since Egypt became a republic with the abolition of the monarchy in 1952.

The West German leader's Algeria-Egypt tour is aimed at cementing relations between Bonn and the Arabs.

Kennedy Stuns Moscow Group In Question-Answer Session

(Continued from Page 1) duction, the Middle East, China, Indian Ocean problems, trade and emigration for Soviet Jews.

In his university speech, the first given on the Moscow University campus by a major U.S. politician, the senator gently raised the question of the free emigration of peoples "without specifically mentioning Soviet Jews."

He acknowledged the Soviet argument that it was wrong for Congress to block lower tariffs and larger credits for Moscow with demands for free emigration and he took note of "the general increase in emigration that has taken place during recent years."

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Shift From Last Year's Views

Many Foreign Leaders Said To Expect Ouster of Nixon

(Continued from Page 1) long feared that, without Mr. Nixon, American support would quickly dissipate, leading to a new invasion from the North.

Recently, the government-controlled press was permitted to report more thoroughly on Watergate-related developments, a sign that the South Vietnamese leaders were preparing the public.

Similarly, the hard-pressed Cambodian government was found to fear that Mr. Nixon's departure might signal the end of American concern for the struggle against the Communist insurgents.

In another country in a tense situation, Egypt, President Anwar Sadat has said publicly that "it would be a real tragedy for our area and for the world" if Mr. Nixon were forced out of office.

The Egyptians have asserted that under Mr. Nixon the United States has made a fundamental shift toward a more even-handed policy in the Middle East. A change in the White House would cause concern in Cairo, even with Mr. Kissinger staying on.

The secretary of state was reported to have told Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, in Washington talks, that even if Mr. Nixon is impeached, he would be able to survive trial in the Senate. Therefore, Mr. Kissinger was said to have advised the Egyptians, they should not worry about the political situation.

Effects Disclaimed

The secretary has told newsmen privately that he is confident that Mr. Nixon will remain in office and that, in any case, impeachment discussions have no direct bearing on his activities.

Nonetheless, the President's political difficulties have had perceptible impact on the conduct of foreign policy. Some State Department officials have said that they believe that his decision to hold several meetings while in Paris for President Georges Pompidou's funeral two weeks ago was motivated in part by political considerations.

On the way home from Paris, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the White House chief of staff, said that "it was very evident that European leaders and world leaders with whom the President met continue to look to the United States and President Nixon as an essential factor in the realization of the continuing efforts to develop a structure for a stable international environment."

With a summit meeting planned for Moscow in June, the White House has emphasized the relationship that Mr. Nixon has built with Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist leader.

However, a Russian said at the United Nations the other day that he was concerned that Mr. Nixon might take an overly tough stance in Moscow to prove that he was not capitulating in an effort to get a strategic-arms accord.

The President's troubles have caused some problems for the Japanese, who seem to assume that he will not last out his term, which runs to January, 1977.

Impeachment would probably be viewed as a loss of face for the United States, but sources in Tokyo agree that it would not have much permanent impact on Japanese-American ties, which have been loosened in recent years by Japan's gradual shift from virtually total dependence on the United States and toward more balanced relations with China, Europe and the Soviet Union.

In Africa, where President Nixon's problems have not aroused much concern or interest, and where local problems predominate, his fate seems to be considered of no particular importance. In India, officials have taken a relaxed attitude, with Foreign Ministry officials asserting: "Nixon is not the United States. If he goes, you may get a better president."

The survey found that, with few exceptions, the Watergate affair and the process of impeachment

ment remained a mystery to most people. They are aware of corruption in high places but have little knowledge of the workings of the American system.

Senate Staff Said to Accuse IRS of Curb

(Continued from Page 1) by Archibald Cox, had been given his IRS file on Oct. 18, 1973, shortly before Mr. Cox was dismissed by President Nixon.

Mr. Lenzner's most significant complaint dealt with what he termed an attempt by the IRS to place "frustrating and debilitating roadblocks" in the committee's path by refusing to provide it with agreed-upon documents.

The Senate investigator said that he and two IRS intelligence agents met last January and agreed to exchange all information regarding the Hughes-Rebozo investigation.

The discussions led to a resolution calling for a full exchange of data between the committee and the IRS that was unanimously passed by the Senate on Feb. 21, 1974. Mr. Lenzner wrote.

However, after a series of letters to Treasury Department officials, Mr. Lenzner's report said, the committee was told on April 12 that it could receive no additional data pending a dispute over language in the agreement.

He urged the committee to authorize subpoenas for IRS agents Bartlett and others with "pertinent information."

The Senate Watergate committee is scheduled to be terminated on May 28, but Samuel Dash, its chief counsel, has said that all investigative materials would be turned over then to the special Watergate prosecutor. That office also is known to be investigating the \$100,000 campaign contribution, and has subpoenaed Mr. Rebozo's income-tax records.

Hemisphere Policy of U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) he had not mentioned Cuba in his speech yesterday and replied: "Because we will not be establishing diplomatic relations with Cuba," the Associated Press reported. He did not elaborate, except to add that he did not expect the recognition of Premier Fidel Castro's Cuba to be an issue among OAS conferees now.

Argentina's Foreign Minister Alberto Vignes yesterday demanded a review of the 12-year-old OAS policy of boycotting Cuba, saying that it is "unrealistic and anachronistic, obsolete, and creating dangerous tensions."

Peru's Foreign Minister, Gen. Miguel de la Torre, spoke of the continuing isolation of Cuba as "an obstacle to the renewal of inter-American relations" and said that it "weakens the institutions" of the OAS.

But these observations were taken by U.S. officials as more or less perfunctory and as an indication that substantive treatment of the Cuban issue would not take place at the Atlanta meetings, which will continue until May 1.

Authorities searched a commercial airliner just before Sen. Jackson boarded it. Puerto Rican security agents whisked him aboard the plane, and an FBI agent was seen sitting behind the senator in the plane.

Security Heavy As Sen. Jackson Leaves San Juan

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 21 (AP).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who this week arrived at already hostile Puerto Rican separatists, left the island yesterday under close guard.

Authorities searched a commercial airliner just before Sen. Jackson boarded it. Puerto Rican security agents whisked him aboard the plane, and an FBI agent was seen sitting behind the senator in the plane.

Sen. Jackson had come here with his family for an Easter holiday and made only one public appearance, a press conference, on Wednesday followed by a speech to a group at the Caribe Hilton Hotel.

During the conference, Sen. Jackson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, declared that Puerto Rico's ties to the United States are "irrevocable short of a constitutional amendment."

The United States seized Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War in 1898. It was a territory until 1952, when it gained commonwealth status.

Two Africans Hanged At Rhodesian Prison

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 21 (Reuters).—Two Africans, one an alleged guerrilla and the other a domestic servant, were hanged at Salisbury Prison Friday.

They had been sentenced in separate trials. A government statement said that Lovemore Fanny Gombwe was sentenced to death for murdering his uncle, a tribal headman. He had also received long jail terms for various "acts of terrorism," including commandeering two buses.

The domestic servant, Tichwona Raira Takawari, Takawari was hanged for the murder of a white housewife.

Golan Battle In 41st Day

(Continued from Page 1) in the southern sector of the heights. Damascus also reported only light fighting.

It was the 41st day of fighting in the Golan Heights.

"We are not looking for an all-out war even if it gives us military gains because we are expecting something out of the second stage of negotiations in a few days," Mr. Dayan said in a radio interview.

"I think they [the Syrians] will not try to open up an all-out war between now and the start of negotiations unless they decide to refrain from negotiating."

Mr. Dayan has said he believed the Syrians were pressing the fighting on the northern front in an attempt to improve their position before the arrival in the region of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the end of the month.

Belgium Buys U.K. Craft

BRUSSELS, April 21 (AP).—The Belgian government has signed orders for British helicopters and airplanes worth 800 million francs (about \$20 million) to re-equip its air force, it was announced yesterday.

Asthmatics Told To Blow a Horn

PARIS, April 21 (AP).—Young people suffering from asthma can improve their condition by blowing a horn, an American allergist said here yesterday.

Almost any horn will do, said Prof. Meyer Marks, trumpet, trombone, clarinet, French horn or even a flute.

Prof. Marks, director of the Miami Pediatric Allergy Clinic, said research showed that some asthmatic children who could hold a note for only five seconds were able to play well after a few months of exercise. Prof. Marks was addressing the American College of Allergists meeting here.

Prof. Marks also suggested that young asthmatics could improve their condition by swimming regularly.

Meir's Party Bars Call For Elections

TEL AVIV, April 21 (UPI).—The ruling Labor party decided today to try to form a transitional government without calling new elections, despite warnings that it faces problems in forming a workable coalition.

The party's Central Committee, its policymaking body, held off until tomorrow any decision on whom to choose as its candidate to replace Premier Golda Meir, who resigned April 11.

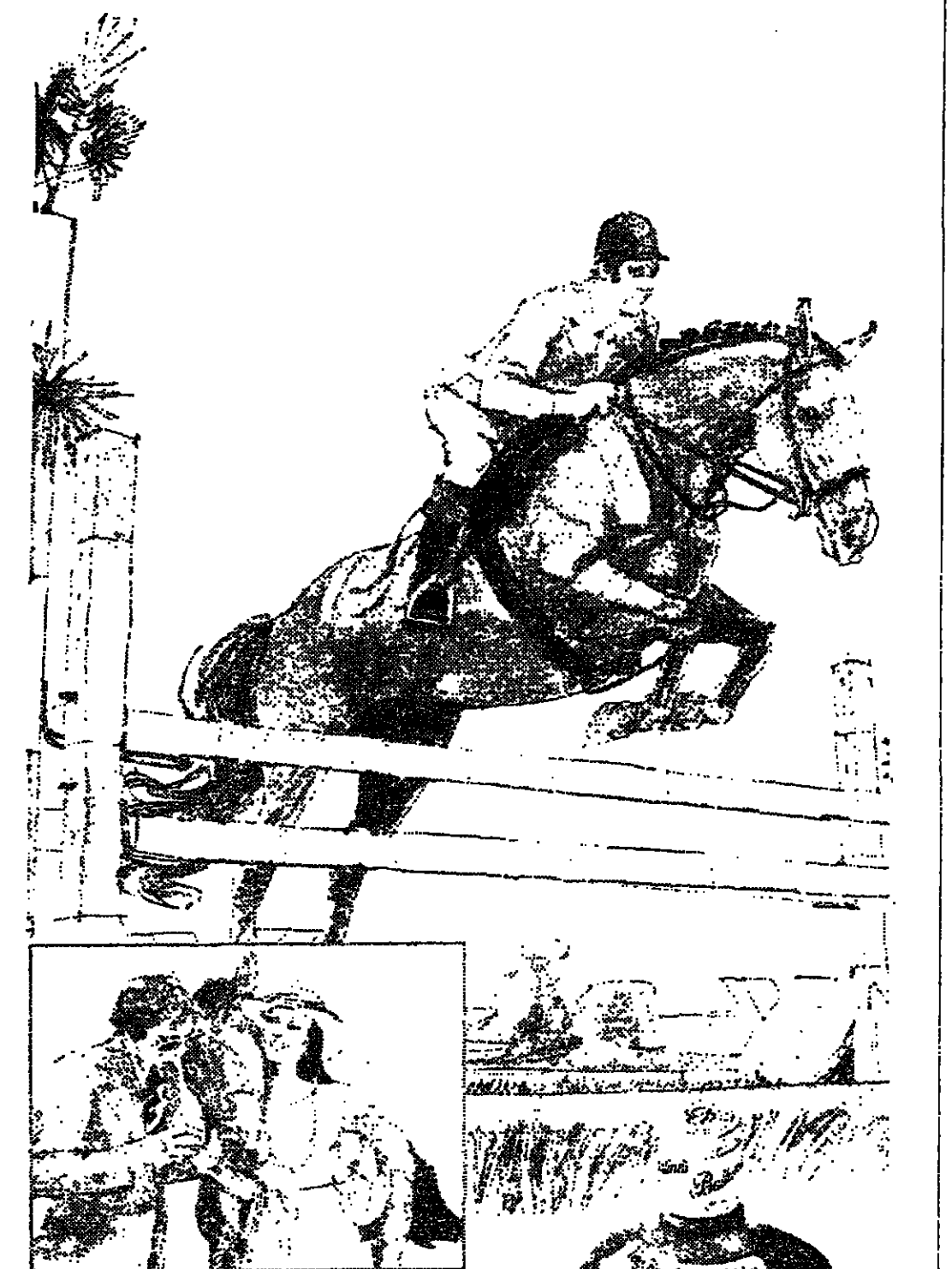
The two candidates competing for the candidacy to the premiership are Labor Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Information Minister Shimon Peres.

Those of the committee present voted 233-170 to "make an effort to establish a new government." All the members of Mrs. Meir's cabinet voted in favor of new elections.

The committee members then voted 229-187 against new elections.

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Stans Admits To Conflicts In Testimony

Prosecution Presses Him on Discrepancies

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—The defense rested Friday in the Stans trial with Maurice Stans conceding that there were discrepancies between his grand jury and trial testimony, but denying that he had lied. Instead, in an emotional plea to the jury, the former secretary of commerce attributed these discrepancies to "my state of mind and anxiety over my wife's condition."

"Haven't you testified falsely under oath for the last two days?" demanded John Wing, the chief prosecutor, as he wound up a sweeping and damaging cross-examination of Mr. Stans. "Absolutely not. That's a lie, Mr. Wing, and you know it," he replied.

" weren't they [his grand jury testimony] complete fabrications?" asked the prosecutor.

"No," Mr. Stans replied. "They were my best recollection at the time in my state of mind and my anxiety over my wife's condition when she was so critically ill and about to die." The answer was ordered stricken after Mr. Wing objected.

Early in the day, Mr. Stans admitted to a discrepancy that goes to the heart of his defense. He said that he had given a \$200,000 cash contribution to President Nixon's reelection campaign, which they did at the time, from Robert Vesco, a financier, in return for attempting to quash a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Mr. Vesco.

Testimony Compared

One of the main thrusts of the defense has been that it was Mr. Vesco, now a fugitive, who insisted that the contribution be in cash and kept secret, and not Mr. Stans or Mr. Mitchell, as the government contends.

But Mr. Wing read to the witness first the testimony Mr. Stans gave under direct examination by his own attorney, Walter Bonner, on Wednesday, and then the testimony on the same point that he gave to the grand jury on March 5, 1970.

The Wednesday testimony was as follows:

"He [Mr. Vesco] said, 'How do you want this?' [the contribution]. I said, 'Well, most people give by check, some people give in cash, and more people give in cash... that's up to you.' He said, 'If I give in cash, do I get as maximum privacy?'"

After reading this, Mr. Wing asked, "Well, you do recall that there was some indication by Vesco at that time at that meeting that he wanted privacy?"

"Yes, absolutely," Mr. Stans replied.

Then Mr. Wing read to Mr. Stans his grand jury testimony, which follows:

"Had Mr. Vesco asked that [the contribution] be accepted anonymously?"

"No."

"Did Vesco ever request that it be reported anonymously?"

"No, I don't think so, no."

Mr. Wing then said, quietly, "Did you give those answers at that time, Mr. Stans?"

"Yes, I did, Mr. Wing, but there was..." the witness began.

Here the prosecutor interrupted and asked, "And never in the grand jury did you say anything about Vesco asking for privacy, did you?"

"I am not sure, I would have to read the record," Mr. Stans said. "I think I did, but 'privacy' and 'anonymity' are not the same thing to me."

Mr. Stans and Mr. Mitchell are accused of perjury, conspiracy and obstruction of justice in this case.

After Mr. Wing completed his cross-examination, Mr. Bonner went to re-direct examination of his client, and it was then that, in answering a question, Mr. Stans turned toward the jury and made his emotional plea.

Throughout the day, among the discrepancies that were developed by the prosecution, two of them appeared to be particularly important. One involved John Dean 3d, former counsel to the President, who has testified at the trial.

Mr. Stans admitted in his trial testimony that he had spoken with Dean about Mr. Vesco in the fall of 1970. Before the grand jury, Mr. Stans denied that those particular conversations had taken place.

Mr. Stans also said Friday that in a deposition on Aug. 28, 1970, he could not remember the names of the secret contributors to the campaign. He did, however, recall all of those names today.



The interior of the house where a notebook was found containing cryptic references to Patricia Hearst three weeks before she was abducted by the Symbionese Liberation Army. The house, near Concord, Calif., is believed to have been headquarters of the SLA. Police said there had been an attempt to burn it before it was abandoned.

Hearst-Linked Kidnapping Is Reported

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21 (AP).—A roommate of one of Patricia Hearst's cousins says he was kidnapped and held for several hours Thursday by three men who mistook him for William B. Hearst 2d, police said yesterday. Police said the roommate, Van

Bush, 31, was hazy about details of the abduction and would be asked to take a lie detector test. They said that they had been trying to reach him since Thursday for further questioning but could not locate him. Mr. Bush told police that he

was accosted by a man with a pistol as he left the apartment he shared with Mr. Hearst—a first cousin to Patricia, who was abducted Feb. 4. The Symbionese Liberation Army claims to have kidnapped Patricia.

Police said Mr. Bush reported he was gagged and blindfolded but managed to get his abductors to look at his driver's license and convince them that he was not the man they sought.

William B. Hearst 2d is the son of the late John Randolph Hearst, one of four brothers of Randolph A. Hearst, Patricia's father.

Background on Cinque

LOS ANGELES, April 21.—Donald Defreeze, suspected to be the Symbionese Liberation Army leader Cinque, who recently ordered the death of three persons as police informers, was himself an informer in a 1967 Los Angeles police case, official records show.

Defreeze, 30, an escaped convict and a prime suspect in the Patricia Hearst kidnapping, turned in 190 guns from a surplus store in December, 1967, police reports and court records indicate.

Not only did Defreeze set up his colleague, Ronald Coleman, for arrest, but he also directed the police to a cache of stolen arms and marijuana in Coleman's apartment, according to testimony at a preliminary court hearing.

Early this month, Cinque named two men and a woman as FBI informers about SLA affairs and ordered them to be killed whenever found.

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Hearing Is Slated On Plea to Halt Zebra Searches

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21 (AP).—A federal judge has denied a temporary restraining order sought by five black civil leaders who say police are violating the civil rights of black men they stop on the streets in a hunt for the killers of more than 12 white persons.

But U.S. District Judge Alfonso Zirpoli scheduled a hearing Wednesday on the class action brought by two ministers, a newspaper publisher, an attorney and an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a petition filed against city officials late Friday, the plaintiffs alleged that blacks have been subject to "unlawful and indiscriminate stopping, searching, interrogation, detention and arrest, without warrant or probable cause."

After the Tuesday night shooting of Nelson Shields 4th, 23, of Wilmington, Del., Mayor Joseph Alioto instituted the on-street police interrogation of blacks who fit the description of a man believed to be the so-called Zebra killer. The Zebra case gets its name from the police code for the investigation.

Fire in Airliner's Engine

PARIS, April 21 (Reuters).—An engine of an Air Zaire DC-10 carrying 140 passengers caught fire shortly after takeoff here yesterday but the pilot turned back and landed safely at Charles-de-Gaulle Airport at Roissy. The airliner was traveling from Kinshasa to Brussels.

End to Keynesian Approach

Some Experts Say U.S. in Economy of Scarcity

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Businessmen and farmers scramble for short supplies of steel, chemicals and fertilizer. Unemployment rises. The nation's output of goods and services takes a sharper tumble in 16 years. Inflation continues its seemingly unstoppable march.

To more and more Americans, the once invincible U.S. economy is beginning to look increasingly like a pitiful, helpless giant, no longer able to keep its subjects fortified with their accustomed unending supplies of toilet paper, tomato paste and tennis balls.

What is going wrong? Part of the answer is that the national economy is going through one of its periodic downward cycles, exacerbated this time by the complication of the recent five-month Arab oil embargo.

But beyond that, some economists suggest, the nation's economic life also appears to be entering a new phase, one in which the economics of plenty may have to be superseded—at least, for a while—by the economics of scarcity.

In the 1930s, British economist John Maynard Keynes touched off a revolution in economic policy making by demonstrating that, left to their own devices, a nation's people often saved too much and spent too little of their earnings to keep all its farms, factories and workers busy.

Therefore, Mr. Keynes showed, by borrowing some of the public's excess savings—that is, by running budget deficits—governments could increase their spending to create jobs and provide new services for the public without putting undue strain on the economy.

Or, if they chose, governments could simply cut taxes, thereby

transferring new spending power to consumers and increasing purchases and employment that way. Introduced in the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, these principles have found increasing acceptance in the United States. They have been widely credited with fostering prosperity and dampening recessions in the years since World War II.

Now, however, there are signs that the conditions Mr. Keynes observed may have changed. Savings, which were excessive in Mr. Keynes's day, now may not be fully adequate to finance the nation's investment needs, some economists say.

Moreover, the economy is currently suffering from a series of shocks that have had ferocious impact on a few sectors—energy, autos and agriculture, for example—while leaving others largely untouched. The Keynesian prescriptions, which operate on the economy as a whole, are the wrong medicine for this kind of disease, contends Donald Ratajczak, Massachusetts Institute of Technology-trained economist now at Georgia State University.

What all this adds up to, he and other economists conclude, is the need for slower growth of consumer spending and tighter control over the federal budget than most Americans—and most American political leaders—have grown accustomed to: the economics of scarcity.

This need not be terribly painful, these economists say. Barry Bosworth, an economist at the nonprofit Brookings Institution here, estimates that, by devoting an extra 1 percent of the nation's total yearly output to investment, the nation can meet its requirements for new energy supplies and new machinery during the next decade.

Even so, such adjustments are likely to prove unpalatable to

many Americans, particularly those facing unemployment. But if the new conditions are not recognized and the necessary restraints imposed, a number of economists warn, the result is likely to be accelerating inflation and the need for a far more drastic readjustment later.

To Herbert Stein, the acid-tongued chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, it is time that Americans learned that they cannot be shielded from all economic strains and that long-run prosperity may require patience in the face of short-run problems.

Walter Heller, who was President John Kennedy's top economic adviser, and Arthur Okun, who served Lyndon Johnson in a similar capacity, have called for an immediate tax cut. Meanwhile, such other prominent Democratic economists as John Kenneth Galbraith and Gardner Ackley have urged fiscal restraint.

But those who believe there has been a sharp change in economic realities are beginning to amass arguments and evidence to buttress their case.

In the 1960s, they note, numerous factors combined to make it possible for U.S. citizens to enjoy all-out economic boom without excessive inflation or strain on domestic productive capacity. Many of these factors have now disappeared, leaving the economy much more vulnerable to shortages and ballooning prices. For example:

- In the 1960s, an overvalued dollar enabled American consumers to obtain cheap supplies of cars and cameras, oil and copper from abroad. Devaluation of the dollar in the 1970s has ended that. Where the supplies are still available, they are no longer cheap.

- During past American eco-

nomie booms, foreign nations frequently were undergoing recession. As a result, U.S. manufacturers were able to import large quantities of such materials as steel at bargain prices because foreign producers had nowhere else to sell it. Now, foreign business cycles have moved into phase with U.S. conditions, and when Americans are short of such materials there are no ready supplies abroad.

- The sell-off of the once-huge U.S. grain stockpiles removed a cushion that formerly prevented big swings in the prices of food products in the United States. Now, if a crop is bad, millers and animal feeders here and abroad have to fight among themselves for the remaining supply, and prices can double in a matter of months. The option of releasing an extra supply from the stockpile is gone.

In this environment, inflation has become a far more intractable and dangerous problem, and the risks of excessive stimulation of the economy have become correspondingly greater, many economists believe.

As the pace of inflation increases, the risk mounts that it will accelerate. Businessmen and workers start racing to increase prices and wages. Consumers become less willing to save, because, even at high interest rates, they fear their savings will decline in value. So instead they pour more of their earnings into purchases, thereby driving up prices further.

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E. Berlin Honors Robeson

BERLIN, April 21 (Reuters).—An East Berlin school has been named for Paul Robeson, the American singer, the Berliner Zeitung reported here today. Mr. Robeson, 78, is living in retirement in Philadelphia.



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After Months of Politicking

Soviet Setback Seen in Bid To Call World Parley of Reds

By Richard Homan

VIENNA, April 21 (AP)—The Soviet Union has apparently failed in a diplomatic campaign to convene a world conference of Communist parties that would affirm the Kremlin's role as the global leader of Communism.

After eight months of politicking, the Soviet Union has won only a handful of endorsements for the conference, which Romania and many of the nonruling Communist parties in the West

fear would be used chiefly as a forum for attacking China.

To continue the momentum that had slowly built for the convening of a world conference, the Soviet Union, in the view of Western analysts, needed a public endorsement by its own bloc of military allies, the Warsaw Pact, which held a summit meeting in Warsaw last week.

But opposition by the Romanian President and party chief, Nicolae Ceausescu, which had stiffened only in recent days, made a joint endorsement by the pact impossible and the communiqué of the Warsaw meeting made no mention of a world conference.

The failure to win significant support for its proposal is certain to be a propaganda setback for Moscow, softened only by the fact that the Kremlin has carefully avoided publicly issuing a call itself for a conference.

Western diplomats believed that as a face-saving move, the Kremlin is now working toward a pan-European conference which, if the political climate were to change, could become an intermediate step toward a later world meeting.

Mr. Ceausescu, in an interview two weeks ago, virtually ruled out Romanian participation in a world conference in the foreseeable future. International meetings, he said, must exclude any criticism or condemnation of an individual party.

"Consequently," he said, "we consider that sustained efforts will still have to be made to create the necessary conditions for an international meeting."

The last world conference was held in Moscow in 1969 and, since then, the complexion of international relations has changed considerably, with détente, rather than rivalries, being emphasized.

In January, party officials from 67 nations met in Prague to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the international review, "Problems of Peace and Socialism," and for the first time, the campaign for a world conference began to falter.

A test came at the end of January when leaders of the Western European Communist parties met in Brussels. There, little support was expressed and the matter was simply ignored, including by the French and Italian parties.

So far, only six of the world's 14 ruling Communist parties have publicly endorsed the Soviet Union's proposal—five Warsaw pact nations and Cuba. Fewer than a dozen of the many nonruling parties in the West have endorsed it.

5 Die in Bus Crash

MEXICO CITY, April 21 (AP)—Five persons were killed and 15 injured yesterday when a bus hit a tree after an angry passenger took a shot at the driver but missed, the police said. The assailant was injured and the driver died in the crash.

Russia Cites Fast Growth By Industry

MOSCOW, April 21 (NYT)—Economic statistics for the first quarter yesterday showed that Soviet industry grew faster than planned during the first three months of 1974 but that the consumer branch did not keep pace with the ambitious targets set for it this year.

The productivity of labor, the principal yardstick for gauging efficiency and, therefore, an indicator of modernization, showed strong growth, it rose by 6.7 percent, somewhat more than planned.

In the energy sector, oil production was shown to be growing more slowly than planned, but this was compensated for by increases in gas and coal production.

The oil industry managed an output of 110 million metric tons, slightly behind the rate needed to achieve the goal of 451 million tons for 1974. But the gas industry was on target with an output of 64.1 billion cubic meters, and the coal industry was above plan with a production of 173 million tons.

The first-quarter statistics, printed in the government newspaper, Izvestia, did not give any results for agriculture, although recent reports in other newspapers showed that spring planting had taken place on a smaller acreage than last year and had been hampered somewhat by the weather.

But the report showed a surprising drop in the production of grain harvesters, an important item in plans for the industrialization of agriculture. The production this quarter was 20,600, down 20 percent from the first quarter in 1973. The decline may have resulted from retreating as the farm-equipment industry shifted to new models.

The overall industrial growth rate, over the first quarter of 1973, was given as 8.3 percent, well above the plan target set for this year of 6.5 percent.

However, in light industry, the principal component of the consumer sector, the growth rate was only 4 percent, compared with the 7.5 percent growth promised Soviet consumers by economic planners.

Russians Try Price Appeal On Plethora of Drab Goods

MOSCOW, April 21 (NYT)—The Soviet Ministry of Trade, caught with huge backlogs of unsold consumer goods for the domestic market, has resorted to a nationwide spring clearance sale to overcome customer resistance to goods that have passed out of fashion.

The ministry announced a 40-to-50-percent price cut on clothing items produced before 1973 in an effort to dispose of them. In Moscow alone, 60 stores were reported taking part in the nation's first large clearance sale in recent memory.

The need to use such tactics reflects not only the inefficiency of the Soviet consumer industry but also the increasing sophistication of Soviet consumers, especially in the big cities.

Periodically, Soviet newspapers report on the consumers' refusal to buy shoddy, drab clothes, shoes and other items that clog the Soviet retail network. "When you drop into a store, you will see an abundance of goods," Pravda quoted a Muscovite as having said. "But when you begin to choose shoes, a suit, clothing, you find very often that they are not selling what you need."

A few months back, the Communist party newspaper disclosed that many millions of pairs of shoes had remained unsold in a five-year period because customers found them shoddy and unattractive. It said that 2.4 million radios were sitting on shelves because the market had been saturated, and what people really wanted were hi-fi sets, almost impossible to find.

Some officials were optimistically predicting a brisk trade in marked-down items, on which the Trade Ministry said it was prepared to absorb a \$1.5-billion loss. Minister of Trade A. I. Struyev said that sale items had been moving well since the Ministry had begun the sale in Leningrad, Minsk, Tbilisi and in Ukrainian cities and villages.

But the reality in two Moscow stores was more modest. The Central Department Store, near the Bolshoi Ballet Theatre, said that it had not put any goods on sale in the special sections mentioned by the press. Nearby at Petrovsky Passage, the managers had tucked away two sales counters on the second floor.

Trade there was much slower than at other counters. Almost no one was attracted by a rack of thick, heavy but old-fashioned overcoats. Equally neglected and somewhat out of place in that male garment were two large-sized women's nightgowns.

The men's suits, rumpled from storage in a warehouse, were mostly drab, blue-grays and of an in-between weight—neither too heavy for any season in Moscow. The sizes were odd—large 56, medium-small 44s, but none of the popular 48 size. The shoes were the plain, thick-heeled style preferred by stout matrons, who were the main customers at that display.

"Rubbish," a man said after looking over a few women's blouses, pale red and flower-print. But three women nearby disagreed.

"Why not take it?" one said. "It's good."

The chase after fashion, according to Mr. Struyev, is what caused the backlog of goods in the first place. He acknowledged what many customers have complained about—that Soviet industry has terrible difficulty trying to keep up and usually lags years behind.

Copping Styles

The more sophisticated Soviet customers manage through tourists or traveling friends, to buy foreign goods, or else—using foreign fashion magazines or Soviet journals that copy them—they bring material to tailors to have them hand-made.

Others try to find items from the Baltic republics—which are known for better quality production than Russia proper—or from Georgia, where illegal underground textile enterprises were producing large quantities of consumer items until a severe crackdown by a new party leadership.

"I wish I could get to Tbilisi (the capital of Georgia) for this sale season," a Muscovite commented. "I'll bet they are selling at least a few things there that are interesting."

But as for the goods in Moscow, the shopper said, "I know that if they are cutting the price 40 percent, the goods must be something nobody would want to buy. I am not even going to bother to look."



FEATHERED FRIENDS—Mrs. Elsie Wright visits New York's Central Park daily with quarter-pound sack of peanuts for pigeons, who flock to her generosity.

Easy Victory for Nationalists Seen in South African Vote

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 21 (AP)—Weak challengers to the right and left have virtually no hope of defeating Prime Minister Jon Vorster in a general election Wednesday.

Mr. Vorster's powerful Nationalist party has held office for 26 years. One sign of its continuing strength is that experts expect to assess results of the voting, not in terms of whether the "Nats" are re-elected, but by how badly the opposition is trounced and how they react to yet another defeat.

Sir de Villiers Graaff has led the main opposition United party for 18 years and to defeat in four earlier elections. He is expected to resign if his divided party is crushed for a fifth time.

The United party has been in disarray for months. Sir de Villiers has not been able to completely paper over a split between reform-minded elements and the conservative wing. South African newspapers refer to these factions as Young Turks and the Old Guard.

Sir de Villiers was embarrassed last year when one of his top aides, Marais Steyn, a leading member of the Old Guard, bolted the party to become a Nationalist. A number of English-language newspapers, which have traditionally supported the entire United party slate, served notice this year that they would endorse candidates on individual merit.

Party Realignment Seen

Some analysts, including Mr. Vorster, expect an entirely new party to evolve after the balloting which would include some of the more liberal United party members and like-minded refugees from the small Progressive party.

"It is noticeable that there are a group of young United party supporters who call themselves the Young South Africans," he said at a political rally on April 4.

Experienced political observers say that Mr. Vorster, 58, called an election one year before required by law to take advantage of internal wrangling in the United party and also the recent drafting of parliamentary constituencies, which is said to favor Nationalist candidates.

The vote was also dubbed a "security election" after the prime minister based his campaigning

Anti-Rebel Kurd In Top Iraq Post; Fighting Goes On

BEIRUT, April 21 (AP)—Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, in a fresh bid to pacify rebellious Kurds, today appointed a well-known Kurd as one of the nation's two Vice-Presidents, the Iraqi News Agency reported from Baghdad.

The appointee, Taha Mohbeddin Maarouf, was sworn in today. He has twice held ministerial posts and until recently was Iraq's ambassador to Rome. A native of the Kurdish-dominated area of northern Iraq, Mr. Maarouf, 51, is said to support Mr. Bakr's policy of limited autonomy for the Kurds, as opposed to the full autonomy demanded by the Kurdish rebels. The rebels insist on control of all northern Iraq, including the oil-rich Kirkuk area.

A spokesman in London for Gen. Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic party denounced the appointment, dismissing Mr. Maarouf as a "quishing" who did not represent the Kurdish liberation movement.

A broadcasting outlet for the rebels, Radio Kurdistan, said that Kurdish guerrillas shot down four Iraqi MIG fighter-bombers and blew up four tanks in battles with the Baathist regime's troops yesterday. It said that an Iraqi Army officer and more than 100 soldiers were killed in combat with the rebel Feroz Merga fighters, who suffered numerous casualties.

Fighting continued in major towns throughout northern Iraq, with Iraqi artillery and bombers constantly attacking Kurdish positions, the radio said.

on a plea for power and confidence to keep South Africa "safe in the dangerous years ahead."

His purpose in moving the election ahead by one year, he said, was to obtain "a free hand to deal with what may come."

Nationalists have governed this country since 1948. They held 118 of the 166 seats in the last House of Assembly as well as solid control of the Senate. The last election was in 1970.

There were 334 candidates nominated to contest 171 seats in the enlarged House, with 31 Nationalists and 12 United party members returned unopposed.

Only about two million of a white population of 3.7 million are eligible to vote. The 14.8 million blacks have no franchise in the Cape Town Parliament, nor do the 1.9 million coloreds, as those of mixed ancestry are labeled, or 614,000 Asians.

Coloreds have their own parliament, the Indian community has a legislative body and blacks can vote in their tribal homelands. In comparison with the all-white Parliament, however, Chief Gathela Buthelezi dismisses these segregated bodies as "separate, subordinate institutions which have only limited power." Chief Buthelezi is administrative leader of the Zulu tribal homeland and an outspoken black politician.

Mr. Vorster's vision of the future is that of a "power bloc" based on cooperation among such independent states as Rhodesia, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, the black homelands within South Africa and, of course, "white" South Africa itself.

Colombia Voting For Presidency Reported Light

BOGOTA, April 21 (Reuters)—Large-scale abstentions in Colombia's first open presidential elections in more than 25 years appeared likely tonight as thousands of voters ignored the polls.

Five hours after voting began, many polling stations in the capital—each of them scheduled to register the choice of 400 voters—reported that only 10 or 20 citizens had voted.

Reports from the provinces also indicated a low turnout, and a peaceful poll despite thousands of rally clad party militants urging people to vote for one of the five candidates.

Favored to win is Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, 60, candidate of the Liberal party. His chief opponent is rightist lawyer Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, 55, of the Conservative party. The two are expected to split about 60 percent of the vote.

But a third candidate, 40-year-old Sen. Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno, the only woman ever to have run for the presidency of a South American republic, has shown considerable strength as an outsider.

Sri Lanka Cabinet To Be Challenged

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, April 21 (Reuters)—Rightist opposition leaders today warned that they would still try to force the government to resign despite a curfew imposed last night and a ban on planned nationwide protest rallies.

But the opposition United National party made no attempt to defy the ban or the curfew.

The UNP and other groups had planned demonstrations today to demand the resignation of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's leftist coalition. They claim that it is unable to solve Sri Lanka's economic problems or hold down the cost of living.

Students Clash in Peru

LIMA, Peru, April 21 (Reuters)—Six students were injured by gunfire and a university hall was wrecked by a bomb blast during clashes at Gonzaga University in Ica Province, 145 miles south of here, the Peruvian police reported yesterday.

Peking, Tokyo Sign Air Pact; Taiwan Bans Japan Flights

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, April 21 (NYT)—After months of controversy Japan signed an aviation agreement with China yesterday, setting off flights between the two countries. But in retaliation Taiwan immediately banned Japanese planes from its airspace and cut off their right to land in Taipei.

Taiwan's swift response, which had been publicly threatened for weeks but still unexpected here, appeared to seriously jeopardize the political standing of Premier Kakuei Tanaka and foreign minister Masayoshi Ohira, one of Mr. Tanaka's closest supporters.

For Mr. Ohira, who had led the drive to conclude the air accord with Peking despite bitter opposition within his own ruling Liberal-Democratic party, had pledged to sign the agreement only if the route to Taiwan was simultaneously preserved.

Ammunition to Rivals

"This is going to give Premier Tanaka's rivals in the party a lot of ammunition," an associate of Mr. Tanaka remarked tonight. "It is a very bad day."

Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Ohira met with party and government leaders late into the evening and again today in an effort to find some way to persuade Taiwan to reconsider its action. But officials said they concluded there was no immediate solution.

Both Japan Air Lines and Taiwan's China Airline immediately canceled their flights last night and today from Tokyo to Taipei following the announce-

ment of Taiwan's action by Chinese Nationalist Foreign Minister Suen Chang-huan. In addition, a spokesman here for China Airlines said it was already in the process of closing its Tokyo office and transferring its air cargo to other airlines.

Japan Air Lines had 37 flights a week to Taipei carrying an average of 30,000 passengers a month, while China Airlines had 21 flights a week. The route had been Japan Air Lines' most lucrative one, earning 10 percent of the company's annual revenue.

The new accord with Peking, which has been under negotiation for a year and a half, represents a commercial breakthrough for China, since under it China will now have the right to fly to Tokyo and Osaka in Japan and then on to seven other locations in Canada, the United States and Latin America, of which only Vancouver and Ottawa were specified.

Under the agreement Japan Air Lines will be able to fly to Peking and Shanghai and then on to the Middle East and Europe via either India or Pakistan, if Japan can arrange landing rights in either of those countries.

The accord must still be ratified by the Japanese legislature, where it will probably be introduced next week.

The opposition parties all support the agreement. But right-wing members of Premier Tanaka's own party were expected to oppose it.

Tokyo Woman Attacks Mona Lisa With Paint Spray; Case Protects It

TOKYO, April 21 (AP)—A physically handicapped young woman sprayed red paint in the direction of the Mona Lisa yesterday but no damage was reported to the glass-encased masterpiece on loan from France. The incident occurred six minutes after the opening of the exhibition at the National Art Museum.

Authorities immediately arrested the woman. She had shouted, "Why don't you let handicapped people in?" then took out a spray-paint can and from about six feet away shot it at the Mona Lisa.

Police said that between 20 and 30 spots of red paint appeared on the bulletproof glass case protecting the painting.

The woman had a lame right leg and apparently was protesting the museum's policy of not admitting severely handicapped persons to the exhibition. The policy is designed to keep visitors moving quickly past the Leonardo da Vinci masterpiece.

Museum officials had planned to give each person about 10 seconds in front of the painting. They said that the severely handicapped will be admitted on May 10.

Some 300 spectators were in line at the museum when the woman was arrested by plainclothes policemen. The museum reported that about 1,500 visitors saw the Mona Lisa yesterday morning.

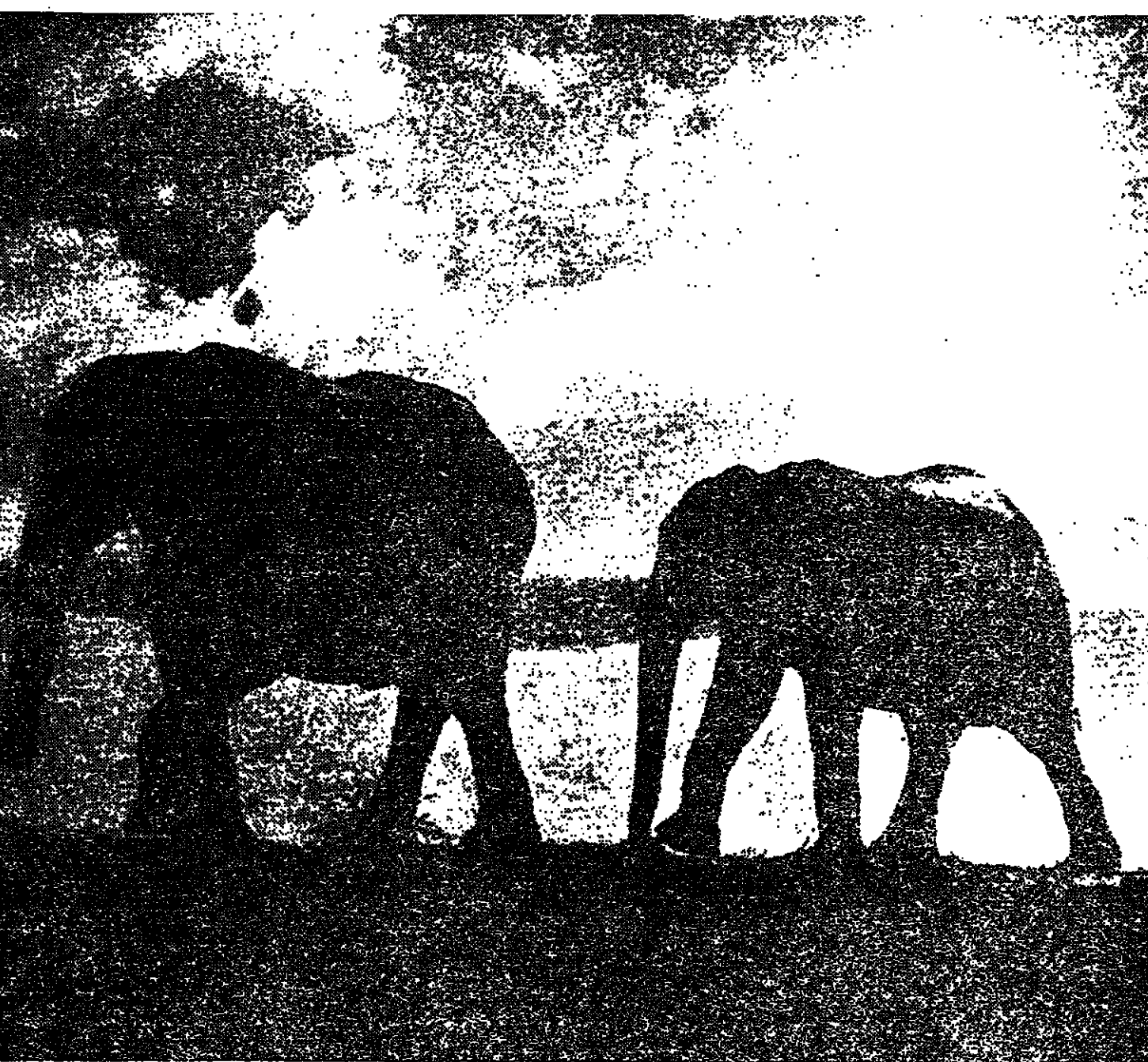
N.Y.C. Acts to Bar Bias Against Homosexuals

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—

A bill barring discrimination against homosexuals was approved last week by the City Council's General Welfare Committee, which rejected the measure four times in the past.

The bill, sought for four years by homosexual organizations, prohibits discrimination in employment and public accommodations on the basis of "sexual orientation"—defined as the choice of a person's sex partner. Full council approval of the bill was expected within two weeks, and Mayor Abraham Beame has indicated that he will sign it.

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Far From Settlement Amnesty Issue Still Splits U.S.

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON (UPI)—These men should be tried as they are captured and then executed for their treasonous actions. "All were guilty of war crimes and premature morality."

"There wouldn't be one of them that would hesitate to bear arms if it was a matter of protecting their country."

All three speakers—a Baptist minister from Florida, a young man in Toronto, the mother of a draft evader who is now in Singapore—were talking about the same thing: amnesty.

Although the Vietnam war ended, for Americans, more than a year ago, the first full-scale congressional review of this issue, held this winter, demonstrated that the question of amnesty for draft evaders and deserters is still a Vietnam battleground.

Partly because it is, as the hearings demonstrated, still so divisive an issue, it is unlikely that there will be any action in Congress this year. But for the thousands of young men who would be affected, and for their families and friends, it is a matter of desperate personal importance, just as it is one of great moral significance to those groups that have adopted the cause.

Variety of Bills

Congressional bills on the subject of amnesty range from those that would unconditionally remove penalties imposed on anyone involved in activities protesting the Vietnam war to resolutions condemning the granting of any sort of amnesty to anyone. In between are proposals that would lift the penalties for certain offenders under certain conditions, such as the performance of alternative nonmilitary service for their country.

Amnesty does not, as President Nixon and many others have said, mean forgiveness. Its roots lie in the Greek word for forgetting, a linguistic irony in the light of the angry, bitter feelings that the issue itself arouses.

The minister who recommended trial and execution to Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, D-Wis., who is chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee that held three days of hearings on proposed amnesty legislation in March, was one of about 4,000 persons who have written the subcommittee. More favored amnesty than opposed it.

The letters include torrents of abuse, describing draft evaders and deserters as traitors, shirkers and cowards. But others display a thoughtful distress and still others an agonizing bitterness.

A man from Mount Vernon, N.Y., who said that he had been drafted into the Army and lost both arms, both legs and one eye in Vietnam, wrote: "The draft-dodgers had the same choice I had. They chose the other path. Why should they now be given another chance? Can I be given another chance? If amnesty is granted, every guy who fought in Vietnam will look like a God-damned idiot."

A gentle answer came from Mrs. Peg Mullen, a "gold star mother," whose son Michael was killed in Vietnam four years ago. Urging the passage of unconditional amnesty legislation, Mrs. Mullen told the subcommittee: "If I am to receive any comfort for my son's death, then let me believe that he died so that some other mother's son, somewhere, might now come home."

Exiles in Canada

Mrs. Mullen, like the great majority of the 4,000 who have signed, rejected the idea of conditional amnesty as implying some guilt on the part of the young men who fled the Army or the draft. The largest concentration of these exiles is now in Canada, where they are believed to total 10,500 to 15,000, although many of the exiles themselves put the figure much higher.

The most vocal exiles utterly reject conditional amnesty. Alan Kasser, a deserter who is now a copywriter for a Toronto advertising agency, said he would not accept conditional amnesty "if the condition were to carry four ounces of feathers across the street."

"I'm not accepting anything that implies that we've done something wrong," he said. "The point of view that made us come to Canada has now become the prevailing view in the United States. So what do we have to repent? I'll start thinking about repenting when I see Spiro Agnew behind bars."

Stanley Pletlock, one of the first of the draft exiles to become a Canadian citizen, teaches school in Toronto. He is under indictment for draft evasion in the United States. He said he might accept some condition for amnesty that he could meet during his summer break from teaching. "All we were guilty of was premature morality," he said.

"We won't even talk about anything but unconditional amnesty," said Mrs. Josephine Morrow of East Waukegan, Ill., whose son, Michael, 28, has been in exile—first in Canada and now in Singapore—since he was refused conscientious objector status by his draft board in 1968. Mrs. Morrow, a retired nurse, and her husband, John, a retired electrician, supported their son from the beginning, from the time he wrote them a long letter after the siege of Hue, which he witnessed as a free-lance journalist.

Mrs. Morrow carried a copy of the letter—"I wouldn't let the original get out of my hands," she said—when she came to Washington to be present, as a spectator, at the amnesty hearings.

"I will not," her son wrote, "be a part of a policy which has no rational foundation yet articulated to me and which borders dangerously to crime against humanity. I hope you will understand."

Mrs. Morrow is convinced that amnesty will be granted eventually. "It's how long," she said. "We're not as young as we used to be."

For many proponents of amnesty, the issue has become a demand for vindication, for official admission of the war's immorality.

At the same time, the amnesty drive has become an attack on the military establishment. The demand for amnesty, in at least one bill, is coupled with a demand that all those young men—about 450,000 of them—who received less-than-honorable discharges during the Vietnam era, for no matter what reasons, be given honorable discharges. Others, such as that sponsored by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., would extend unconditional amnesty "to all classes of essentially non-violent resisters of the war, including not only draft evaders and deserters but anti-war demonstrators."

These demands are in no way appeased by conditional amnesty proposals such as that made by former Secretary of the Army Robert Frohlik or the parallel "earned immunity" legislation sponsored by Sen. Robert Taft Jr., R-Ohio. These proposals not only require an admission of guilt unacceptable to the proponents of unconditional amnesty, but are viewed as unwelcome, in part because of the large numbers of people said to be involved.

Just how large these numbers are is uncertain. The pro-amnesty groups generally claim higher estimates than others.

The figures used by Rep. Kastenmeier in his opening statement came from the Department of Justice and Defense, and even they were not precise.

From 1963 to 1973, there were 208,776 men "referred to U.S. attorneys as draft-law delinquents." During the same decade, 19,000 were prosecuted and 9,167 convicted of draft-law violations. About 4,000 young men were prosecuted for desertion, and Pentagon estimates there are 25,000 deserters still at large, of whom about 10 percent are believed to be overseas.

Instances in History

Those who are calling for amnesty point to precedents: "There have been," Rep. Edward Koch, D-N.Y., told the subcommittee, "34 instances of amnesty in some form in American history." But others note that the parallels are not exact and that postwar "pariahs" have always imposed conditions.

Rep. Kastenmeier commented at the close of last month's hearings: "These three days of hearings have shown grave differences over the issue. I just don't think we're close to resolving it, that's all."

This is, of course, an election year, no time to be acting on controversial measures if the number of constituents directly affected is comparatively small. And a knowledgeable subcommittee staff member describes the chances for action on any of the bills as "unlikely."

"What I hate to see is this being a battle joined by two ideologies," said Rep. Koch, conceding that this is what has, in fact, happened.

Rep. Koch's unconditional amnesty for draft evaders and deserters, but believes it is unrealistic to expect congressional approval. He has, therefore, introduced a bill providing for two years' civilian "alternative service" as a condition for amnesty. As a result, he said, he is the target of both sides.

Rep. Koch noted that public opinion polls had shown a gradual increase in acceptance of the notion of amnesty. A Louis Harris poll released shortly before the hearings began showed 45 percent in favor and 43 percent opposed. Last year, the response to the same question about conditional amnesty was 43 percent in favor and 49 percent opposed. A Gallup poll of about the same



'Just Think—If We'd Supported Nixon We'd Be Misunderstood Young Idealists'

time showed that 46 percent of those polled would allow draft-resisters to return on the basis of either military or civilian service. Only 29 percent, however, accepted the notion of unconditional amnesty. In the Harris survey, those in favor totaled 30 percent.

The concept of an unconditional amnesty is apparently difficult for most Americans to accept, but the attachment of some condition—a symbolic gesture—satisfies most. It does not satisfy those groups that are flatly opposed—veterans' organizations such as the Veterans of Foreign

Wars. Young Americans for Freedom and the Nixon administration. Nor does it appease the bulk of the organized pro-amnesty forces, which include church groups of all faiths, civil rights and civil liberties organizations, and a multitude of ad hoc organizations.

Gallup Poll Reports

Shift in Attitude to Draft Evaders

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J. (UPI)—Although a year of peace has mellowed American attitudes toward draft resisters, a majority of the public continues to oppose unconditional amnesty for them. In the latest Gallup survey on this issue, 58 percent said young men who left the United States to avoid the draft should not be allowed to return without punishment. Last year, 67 percent held this view.

But fewer than one person in 10 (8 percent) thinks those who return should be punished by fine or imprisonment.

All persons were asked the following question: "Do you think young men who left the United States to avoid the draft should or should not be allowed to return to this country without some form of punishment?"

	Should	Should Not	No Opinion
1974	58	34	8
1973	67	28	5
1972	60	36	4

Among those who urge punishment, more than four out of five think a period of time in military or nonmilitary service (such as the Peace Corps or VISTA) should be the price of returning. The public appears, then, to be taking a softer line toward draft evaders than President Nixon, who last year said the punishment for these men "is not a junket in the Peace Corps, or something like that."

All those who said they opposed unconditional amnesty were asked what should be done with returning, draft resisters. The following table shows the results and the trend from last year:

	Today 1974	1973
Require them to serve a period of time in military service	20	18
Require them to serve a period of time in nonmilitary service	9	10

Jobless Rate Up For U.S. Veterans

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The unemployment rate for Vietnam veterans jumped sharply in the first quarter of 1974, the Labor Department reported Friday.

The jobless rate for veterans aged 20 to 34 climbed from 4.2 percent to 5.1 percent for the first quarter, about the level it had been throughout the first three quarters of 1973 but still considerably below its peak of 11 percent in February, 1971.

The report is expected to add support to the arguments of some veterans' groups and congressmen, who contend that the Nixon administration has done little to help former servicemen find jobs.

The jobless rate nationwide stood at 5.1 percent of the work force in March.

Require them to serve in either military or nonmilitary service . . . 15 16
Make them pay a fine . . . 2 3
Send them to jail . . . 6 10
No opinion . . . 13 12
Should be given unconditional amnesty . . . 34 29

The current survey also shows six in 10 (64 percent) believing that the young men who left the country did so out of moral objections to U.S. involvement in Vietnam. A much smaller percentage, 19 percent, think they did so out of rejection of the United States and what it stands for.

Policeman Sees 'Fantastic Change'

Inner-City Crime Has Moved To the Suburbs in America

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SCAUMBURG, Ill. (UPI)—Not long ago, this mushrooming northwest Chicago suburb almost had its first homicide case. However, the body was found to be 14 feet inside the boundary of a neighboring suburb, so Scaumburg's murder slate is still clean.

But the incident illustrates a serious, though little noticed, fact of life in suburban America. Major crime, once associated only with the big cities, has also found a prosperous new home in the housing tracts and the shopping centers of the suburbs.

Preliminary 1973 figures, just issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, show that serious crimes rose 3 percent in cities and 5 percent nationally. In the suburbs, however, serious crimes jumped by 10 percent.

In the cities, violent crimes grew 3 percent. In the suburbs, they grew 13 percent. Aggravated assaults grew by 5 percent in the cities and 15 percent in the suburbs.

This steady development has seen once sedate suburban police departments boost their budgets, manpower and training, start nationwide recruiting drives, computerize crime and personnel records, undertake ambitious youth and crime-prevention programs and take tentative steps toward intersuburban cooperation.

The reasons for the crime increase are varied and complex, but authorities say they stem primarily from the rapid growth of the suburbs, which, in effect, have become "outer cities." There are now, for instance, 75.8 million suburban residents and only 63.7 million city residents.

For years the cities have been considered crime-infested swamps where sidewalks were unsafe. This was an image—and in some cases a reality—that many dwellers tied from to the suburbs.

"It's been a fantastic change," Martin Conroy, Scaumburg's police chief, said. "In the cities and the suburbs today, it's all the

same ball game. Just different players."

In 1960, when Scaumburg's 8.5 square miles had a population of 1,000, Mr. Conroy was hired as chief of the one-man force. His main concern then were speeding tractors, wayward cattle and a justice of the peace who had never heard a case.

There were no local ordinances then, so Mr. Conroy typed up some laws from other communities which Scaumburgians thought they might like enforced here.

Today, Scaumburg is the Chicago area's fastest-growing community. Its 36 square miles support a population climbing through 30,000 on the way to a planned 230,000. The 52-year-old Mr. Conroy, who like many suburban policemen was once a big-city cop, is chief of a 46-member department linked by a sophisticated radio network in a vehicular fleet that includes a \$30,000 mobile crime lab.

Athens Regime Marks 7th Year

ATHENS, April 21 (UPI)—The military regime today celebrated the seventh anniversary of the abolition of the country's parliamentary system of government with a Te Deum at Athens Cathedral.

But witnesses said the men who led the 1967 bloodless coup that brought the army to power were absent. Although former premiers were invited to the ceremony, George Papadopoulos and the members of his cabinet, together with top military leaders, drove to the cathedral along streets lined with soldiers and some foreign tourists.

Atlantic Alliance Views

Implications of October War And Echoes of the Rhineland

By Eugene V. Rostow

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—For all the risks of hypothetical history, it is reasonable to contend that World War II would not have occurred if Britain had agreed with France to use force, if necessary, to prevent the militarization of the Rhineland in 1935. But in the middle 1930s, Britain could not break the spell of somnambulism which kept it from perceiving the danger, and acting to deal with it.

The October war in the Middle East raises the same kind of questions for the Atlantic allies, for China, and for Japan. All are agreed in opposing Soviet hegemony either in Europe or in Asia. Soviet domination of the Eurasian land mass would transform the world balance of power, and therefore, threaten the territorial integrity and political independence of each of these nations, and of many more as well. But European and American public opinion, lulled by the soothing rhetoric of détente used by nearly all the allied governments, is only dimly aware of the nature of recent events and of their implications.

At the moment, the West has few political leaders in the spirit of Churchill and Truman, of Adenauer, De Gasperi, Acheson, Atilio, Schuman, and Monnet—men who trusted their people and were willing to offer them nothing but blood, sweat and tears. Détente with the Soviet Union—an agreement of peaceful coexistence, based on respect for the Charter of the United Nations with regard to the use and threat of force in international relations—is a political condition the allies have sought through thick and thin since 1945, and even before that. It must always be a major goal of Western policy.

Goal Not Reached

As the October war and its aftermath demonstrate, however, this goal has not been reached. The Soviet role in the war was fundamental and deliberate. It cannot be reconciled with the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions of the Security Council, nor with the promises Leonid Brezhnev made to President Nixon in the ill-fated détente agreement of May 29, 1973.

In May, 1972, Mr. Brezhnev publicly assured the United States not only that the Soviet Union would generally abide by the rules of "peaceful coexistence," but that it would exert all its influence to achieve a diplomatic settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967. That resolution was sponsored by the British government, and supported by a concerted Atlantic diplomacy achieved through consultations in which all the allies, including France, participated fully. Resolution 242 calls on the parties to reach an agreement of peace, pursuant to which Israel would withdraw from territories it occupied in the course of the six-day war to secure and recognized boundaries established by the agreement of peace. Because Egypt had violated the agreement with Israel, the United States in 1957, Resolution 242 requires no Israeli withdrawals from the cease-fire lines until the parties concur in an overall agreement of peace, establishing security arrangements, including demilitarized zones; guarantees of maritime rights through all the international waterways of the region; and a just settlement of the refugee problem. This is the essence of the famous "package deal" of Resolution 242, which had—and hopefully still has—the support of all the Atlantic allies, and of many other nations as well. In 1967, Soviet representatives said of Resolution 242 that it was the first time in the history of the cold war they used the phrase "package deal" in a positive sense.

Soviet Role

Far from persuading Egypt and Syria to enter into the negotiations called for by Resolution 242, however, the Soviet Union spent six years, billions of dollars and the time of many thousands of its experts in training, equipping and organizing the Arab armies for the attack of Oct. 6, 1973. Even though Egypt's President Anwar Sadat cleared Soviet troops out of Egypt in 1972, many Soviet military men participated in the war, not as front-line troops, but as operators of highly sophisticated military technology and as planners. The Soviet Union gave the war its full diplomatic support and even urged distant Arab states to enter the fray. The Soviet Union refused even to discuss a cease-fire until it was clear that Israel had won the war.

The Soviet plan was to exploit Arab hostility to the existence of Israel as the detonator of a war which would produce irreversible change in the area and thus make the Arab states completely dependent on Soviet protection. It is not difficult to imagine the

This is another article of a series published in the International Herald Tribune on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-America Conference in Amsterdam last year.



Eugene Rostow is professor of law at Yale University, president of the Atlantic Treaty Association, and was the U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs in 1966-1968. This article was written before President Anwar Sadat's statements last week.

moral shock to Western opinion if the war had resulted in the destruction of Israel.

The October war could not have taken place without Soviet backing, which offered Arab leaders the irresistible appeal of undoing what they regarded as the injustice of the long chain of events flowing from the Balfour Declaration. It was the most serious and fundamental Soviet thrust of the entire postwar period against the Atlantic alliance—a bold and carefully prepared attempt to neutralize Europe, dismantle NATO, and drive the United States out of the Mediterranean and Europe itself. If the great arc from Morocco to Iran were brought under Soviet control, the allied forces arrayed in Europe would be outflanked, and in peril. With the oil and space of the region in Soviet hands, the face of Europe, Russian thought, would be settled. What was at stake in the October war was therefore infinitely more serious than the possible outcome of earlier cold war confrontations over secondary issues like Iran, Greece, Turkey, Berlin or Cuba. The October war was not a tactical but a strategic move, aimed at the heart of the alliance.

Its Grinnes

The October war should therefore be perceived as a Pearl Harbor, a flash of lightning revealing the nature of Soviet policy in all its grinnes. It dramatized a threat to the security of the allies which can only be met if they act together with the greatest possible energy, imagination and urgency. They have a little time in which to concert their policy, and to win the victory of Israeli arms, backed by the staunch diplomacy of the United States, with the assistance of Portugal and, less visibly, of others among the allies.

But this brief allowance of time will do the allies no good if it is not used.

Are the allies rallying in harmony to meet the common danger? Or are they treating the October war as Britain treated the occupation of the Rhineland in 1935?

This is the concern behind the American government's vigorous recent efforts to persuade the allies to develop concerted Atlantic policies on a long list of fundamental problems which affect their security and prosperity as directly, and as vitally, as the possibility of invasion by land across the central front in Germany.

Since 1945, the allies have often differed on a number of political, security and economic questions not directly affecting the central front. The United States is now convinced that the comfortable pattern of intermittent allied dissonance which has prevailed since 1945 is no longer tenable as a basis for policy.

In this, the American government is clearly right. The rising level of Soviet pressure makes that pattern a luxury we can no longer afford.

This is not a time for mutual recriminations about the many mistakes and missed opportunities of the last 28 years. Each of the allies has made mistakes, many of them serious, all of them painful. It is a psychological reality that each of these blunders left behind a residue of resentment which affects the policies of the alliance.

Positive Memories

But the allies are bound together by other and more positive memories. They worked together successfully to build NATO, restore Europe and develop a far-reaching and progressive Western economy, on which their own prosperity, and that of many other nations, depends.

They should approach the issues of the day in the spirit of that set of memories, and with full awareness of the fact—and it is a fact which no one can alter—that they share an indivisible destiny, which can be protected only if they work together.

In the nuclear age, the security of Europe requires the permanent cooperation of the United States and its European allies. None of the economic problems of the industrialized world can be dealt with except through the cooperation of the OECD members, and a number of other nations, including the oil producers and other developing nations. The degree of integration of the OECD economies means that the main economic problems of the worldwide Western economy are now beyond the reach of any nation or group of nations acting alone, no matter how powerful.

Political Issues

Different combinations of nations are required to deal with the main political problems of the world—those which are universal, like the control of nuclear weapons; and those which are regional, like the security of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

One of the most urgent of these political issues is the enforcement of the Security Council's binding decision of Oct. 22, 1973, that the parties to the Middle Eastern conflict must negotiate a just and durable peace, in accordance with Resolution 242. The Oct. 22 resolution is the most constructive single step ever taken by the international community in the conflict over Israel's right to exist. The chances of fulfilling the mandate of that resolution would be enhanced if the process of carrying out the Security Council's decision is backed by the coordinated influence of the Atlantic allies, which was decisive in achieving Resolution 242 in 1967.

Peace between Israel and its neighbors will not alone assure the interests of the alliance in the Middle East. But no program for safeguarding those interests can succeed unless the Security Council decision of Oct. 22, 1973, is obeyed.

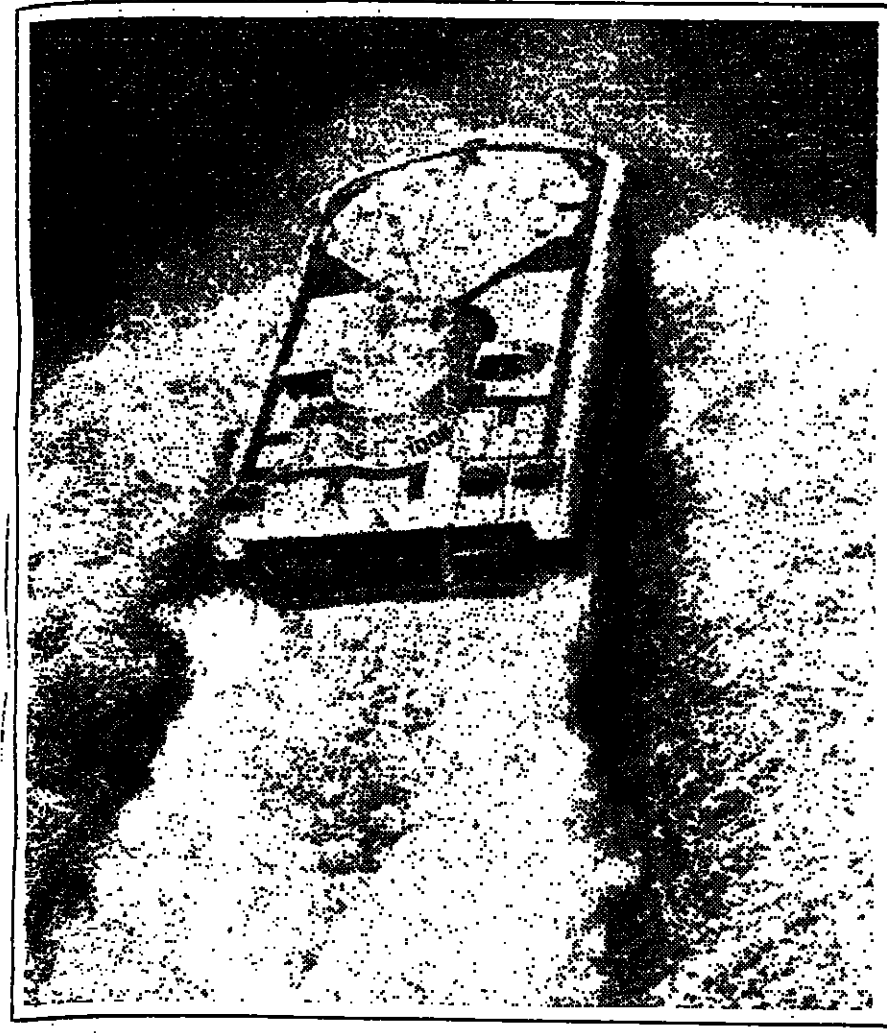
The nature of Soviet foreign policy, and the implacable problem of nuclear deterrence, have rendered many ideas obsolete. In 1949, many people, both in Europe and in America, thought that, once Europe was unified, American forces could be withdrawn. Europe could then take over its own defense and participate in world affairs as a strong and independent polity, well disposed to the United States and Canada, to be sure, but an autonomous third force between the Soviet Union and the United States nonetheless. The idea was just as attractive in the United States as it was in Europe, for it seemed to offer the United States an opportunity to withdraw from dangerous entanglements in foreign quarrels, and return to a stance far more congenial to the notions America has inherited about the rightful role of the nation in world politics. This nostalgic yearning for America's isolated past is the powerful force behind the proposals of Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and others to withdraw American conventional forces from Europe and the Mediterranean.

Neither Has Place

Neither American isolationism nor the concept of a third-force Europe has a legitimate place in the world of 1974. The security of Europe requires the indefinite presence of American forces in and near Europe, to make sure that nuclear deterrence remains credible and so that in a limited crisis the allied governments would not face the choice between abandoning a vital interest and using the nuclear weapon. The degree of integration of the European and North American economies reinforces this principle. If there is to be any hope of curbing the cancer of inflation, and maintaining a reasonable rate of economic growth, the Atlantic economy must be managed as a unit, by methods of cooperation which would have seemed utopian only five years ago.

But men cling tenaciously to the ideas of their past. The isolationist impulse is still strong in the United States. And in Europe some still contend that Europe must choose between the principle of a "European Europe" and that of an "American Europe." There is no such choice. For reasons rooted in the nature of things, there can be no Europe except an Atlantic Europe, just as there can be no America except an Atlantic America. On that footing, and only on that footing, both Europe and America can retain their separate and altogether authentic personalities.

If the October war and its consequences do not convince European and American optimists that Atlantic solidarity is the rock on which their future must be built, we have lost our instinct for political reality.



HIGH-SPEED NAVY—The U.S. Navy's SES 100B races across St. Andrew Bay off Panama City, Fla., on the way to setting a record speed of 92 mph for surface effect ships. This prototype weighs 100 tons. Larger vessels of similar type are planned for proposed high-speed Navy.

An Evolving Relationship

Martinique's French Connection

By Alan Tillier

PORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique (UPI)—The life-sized statue of Napoleon's Josephine, Martinique's most illustrious daughter, is gone from the center of Sevanna Square, where it looked out over the bay of Port-de-France.

The horde of tourists from the cruise liners are too busy buying rum and Martinique dolls to go look for the statue, but it can be found, half-hidden under trees at the back of the square, covered in dust from construction of a multi-story Canadian bank. The statue was shunted aside to allow "development" of the square, which will mean pleasant gardens and probably an underground parking garage.

Josephine in stone was a reminder of the old French West Indies, a Caribbean corner of France. Martinique still has a heavy French stamp, but today the French presence takes the form of glossy brochures of French hotels, chain stores, and French hotels for middle-class Europeans, who are replacing Americans as the main tourist group.

Charming, Dilapidated

In the charming, slightly dilapidated, colonial-style Hotel de Ville stands a model of a proposed new city hall: a modern, concrete structure which would be out of place on Spain's Costa del Sol. Alain Césaire, a famed Creole poet who is also Port-de-France's mayor and National Assembly deputy in Paris, has rejected the design, preferring his small office, off the Salle Reunion on the first floor of the Hotel de Ville, where the city's business is conducted, formally or informally, around an oval table.

Mr. Césaire belongs to a tradition of French poet-politicians, and is a contemporary of Surrealist poet-President Leonora Senghor. The Martiniquais leader was prominent in the French Communist party until a celebrated split with the former leader, Maurice Thorez.

He became a champion of autonomy for his island, which in the language of Franco-Caribbean politics means local self-government with continued aid from France. It does not mean independence.

The majority of people on Martinique and neighboring Guadeloupe look with considerable surprise on Caribbean islands like the Grenada, which sought and obtained independence from Britain. Martinique and Guadeloupe are departments of France, as much as Alsace, Normandy, and, as such, benefit from a higher standard of living than the rest of the Caribbean.

Higher Wages

Businessmen such as hotel manager Jules Prevost estimate local wages as three times higher than on the other islands, which is not saying much, but which does mean that workers get the French minimum wage and some of French workers' Social Security benefits.

The children receive a French education and the French government has just extended free school meals to all children under 18 as part of an approximately \$100-million franc (about \$20 million) increase in subsidies to the islands. The subsidies also include family allowances for the unemployed, help with rents, a 100-franc October handout for schoolchildren as in mainland France, slum clearance and debt discharge for banana planters owing less than 10 scors.

The Ministry of Overseas Departments and Territories in Paris said these measures were planned long before the death of President Georges Pompidou and the calling of new elections. Mayor Césaire called them

"humiliating," last-minute gestures. It is not only their departmental status which makes these French islands so important politically to Paris.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle thought highly of the islands' "fidelity." Premier Pierre Messmer, a former minister for overseas departments, and the Gaullists were thankful for the 200,000 or so overseas votes that saved them from defeat in the 1967 parliamentary elections.

The islanders, however, are far from happy with their present status. A handful want independence, believing that they could make it as members of some Caribbean grouping or with U.S. help. The majority are divided between "départementalistes" and "autonomistes," with even the former seeking more decentralization.

French administration, with its prefects, sub-prefects, military commanders, gendarmes, riot police and a small army of bureaucrats, weighs heavily on local shoulders.

Until recently, the islands' prefects lived like latter-day governors, and a visiting Parisian described a reception at the prefect's mansion at Saint-Claude, Guadeloupe, as "something out of Louis XIV."

Grievances

Bernard Stasi, a young Centrist appointed by Mr. Messmer as overseas minister, ordered the prefects to get out into the banana plantations and sugar mills and listen to local grievances. Mr. Stasi was fired earlier this year for "lack of poudération" and "verbal imprudence," as Mr. Messmer termed it.

The French left say Mr. Stasi was ousted at the insistence of the sugar-banana-rum lobby, which has some powerful supporters within the Gaullist party. Island politics can be even rougher as was witnessed earlier this year when gendarmes opened fire on striking banana workers in the northern part of Martinique, killing two and wounding others.

Gendarmes chiefs maintain that their men were attacked by workers with machetes. Mayor Césaire, fighting hard to control his anger, talked of an *opération de guerre* by the police and said helicopters tracked the fleeing banana workers through the plantations; and that the men were then ambushed.

How will the islands vote in the May French presidential elections? Their economic dependence on France, which hands out about \$60 million francs annually to Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion and French Guiana, and their affection for De Gaulle enabled the Gaullists to poll a majority on the islands. Three of the six deputies are Gaullists.

Neat Trick

But Socialist François Mitterrand has pulled off a neat trick which could swing the pendulum. He has gone back on the left's program, which promised the islands *autodétermination*, and has proposed directly elected assemblies which would decide whether the islands should be independent. Mr. Mitterrand says it is not for the French government to rule on independence, autonomy or any other new status.

This "we-are-not-offering-you-independence" line was announced to the islanders by Gaston Defferre, a prominent French Socialist and a Fourth Republic minister for overseas territories, and it seemed to find the right echo.

In speeches, Mr. Defferre told attentive crowds that they should forget what was in the left's program and listen instead to a special message from Mr. Mitterrand, which he proceeded to read. It stressed the historical

links between France and the islands. Mr. Defferre added that France had no right to abandon the islands, and that a leftist regime in France would give the islanders "security and dignity" and put an end to "the rule of officials appointed by Paris."

By security, he meant a new effort to push industry for the islands' economies are suffering seriously from competition from French sugarbeet growers and sinking banana prices. A big effort has been made to exploit the tourist potential and thousands of new hotel rooms are under construction, particularly on the golden strip outside Pointe-à-Pitre in Guadeloupe. Landing fields, golf courses and marinas are being built for rich vacationers.

Vote Left

Mr. Césaire is happy with the Mitterrand plan and is telling the people to vote for the leftist candidate and his revised policy. He stated, "I am still for autonomy. Mitterrand is neither for nor against it, but we will vote for him because a directly-elected local assembly will enable us to choose our future status. I think Mitterrand really wants decentralization, unlike the so-called 'barons' of the Gaullist party, who have ties with the big families here."

"We must have these political reforms before we can move on to economic reforms. We want some outside investment instead of relying on a colonial pact with a country 7,000 kilometers away."

Mr. Césaire looks younger than his 60 years. His ready smile and wit hides the fact that he is a ferocious defender of the Creole tongue and culture. He talks passionately of how "Martinique is losing its soul, is being dehumanized. We must revitalize and develop our culture—our traditions, folklore, music, our originality and our language. Creole is a language which is worth saving. Don't worry. I'll never make it the official language of Martinique. We need French to communicate with the outside world."

The French connection is an enduring one.

Mr. Césaire made it clear that he does not favor independence. "We want to be considered completely French. Now we are considered completely different by Paris."

It looks as if the French West Indies will remain just that.

Radiation Traces Found on 12 on Austrian Train

VIENNA, April 21 (AP)—At least 12 passengers showed traces of radioactive radiation Friday when the Vienna-Linz train was stopped by authorities outside Vienna after an anonymous caller warned of the contamination.

It was the second radiation alarm here in a week. Last Tuesday, a compartment of the Vienna-Rome express was found to be contaminated following spraying of iodine-131 by a group calling itself "justice guerrillas." The group reportedly was protesting unfair treatment in prisons.

The traces of radiation found on 12 persons on the Vienna-Linz train were believed to be below the danger level.

Search in Paris

PARIS, April 21 (Reuters)—Police used Geiger counters to search the Orient Express here today after a warning that there might be radioactive material aboard. No trace of radioactivity was found.

The Orient Express, which runs between London and Paris passes through Vienna.

Radio Free Europe Researchers Take Pulse of Soviet Bloc

By David Haworth

MUNICH, (UPI)—The effective working of what is perhaps the West's most extensive analysis operation concerned with trends and events in Eastern Europe—the research department of Radio Free Europe—is being threatened by lack of funds.

Action by the U.S. Congress has caused a 12 percent reduction in RFE's staff in recent months and, while trying to fend off accusations by Sen. William Fulbright that the whole institution is "a cold-war relic," RFE will shortly launch a campaign for contributions from European sources.

Its executives propose that the operational costs for running the broadcasting side of RFE's activities should continue to be covered by the United States, but European governments, institutions and businesses should be persuaded to help with the rest of its budget.

The research department has existed ever since RFE first went on the air in 1950 and is regarded as a uniquely comprehensive record of life in Communist countries. It currently employs 63 full-time researchers, most of whom have at various times fled their native countries in the Soviet bloc. Their work, evidenced mainly in monthly reports and background papers, has been praised by academics and politicians throughout the West—not least by President Nixon, who admits to a "long-standing and unreserved admiration for the job RFE is doing," adding that it is "indispensable to more normal relations between East and West and to better prospects for an enduring peace."

The research department grew to meet the needs of RFE's broadcasting activities on the grounds that intelligent and informed programs to the Eastern bloc necessitated up-to-date knowledge of RFE's "target area" on a daily basis.

During the last 15 years the department's scope has changed considerably. From being merely a "passive" adjunct to the broadcasting, it has steadily developed its own identity and now suggests topics for programs, backing them up with facts and interpretation. Interested bodies outside RFE, including Communist clients, began to make increasing numbers of requests for the department's material. There are now more than 1,000 subscribers worldwide to its output which they receive free of charge, paying only the postal costs.

Its main source of information is the Eastern European press itself. Every publication—ranging from national and regional newspapers to specialist magazine and even papers concerned with pop music and sports—is meticulously sifted for material.

Thus, RFE takes about 178 publications from Czechoslovakia, more than 100 from Poland and 80 from Bulgaria. In addition, it monitors all radio programs emanating from the East and reports on them.

While much of this monitored material is arid propagandizing, the expert knows what is genuine news, has learned to read between the lines of Communist officialdom and regards no detail as too trivial to provide a useful clue to life and events "on the other side," as they say.

"This sort of painstaking work requires a special talent," said Jim Brown, an Anglo-American who has headed RFE research for the last five years. "Our anxiety is to preserve this unique team of experts. If for any financial reason they had to be disbanded, they would be absolutely irreplaceable. We could never find or train people with their special skills and background again."

Already, he said, the problem facing his department is not lack of material, but lack of staff.

He insists there can be no further layoffs without the quality of work beginning to suffer.

Details on Official

A tour of the department gives some idea of the depth of research. In the Polish section, for example, there are more than 150,000 index cards, nearly half of which are personal cards recording biographical details of leading past and present government and Communist party officials.

On one batch of cards, as thick as a fist, is the 20-year history of Poland's largest steel plant from its launching with Soviet aid to its current production. There are files on the police, on old-age pensioners, architecture, the Roman Catholic Church, water conservation, foreign relations and even gastronomy.

The director of RFE's Polish research section, Kazimierz Zamorski, author of a book on Soviet justice who never returned to his homeland after World War II, said: "It's interesting that the regime officially acknowledges that there are such things as juvenile delinquency and prostitution in Poland, but no Polish authority will admit that un-

employment exists under the system. Of course, it does. But none of our calculations with some of the material available to us, we can make an accurate assessment of how much unemployment there is in the country." This sort of activity, he said, "is absolutely irreplaceable. We could never find or train people with their special skills and background again."

Another aspect of RFE's research effort is what he called "cross-reporting." By monitoring all Communist radio stations, the department is able to feed news back into the Soviet bloc informing listeners of what is going on in a neighboring Communist country.

As a matter of Communist policy, very little of what goes on in one Eastern European country is broadcast to another. The public in each satellite country is, therefore, almost as poorly informed of what goes on in other Warsaw Pact nations as it is about happenings in the West.

During the last 10 years, the fact that all the Communist states, despite widely differing backgrounds, have many problems in common and that what is happening in one may be of considerable interest to an audience in others has found a growing reflection in RFE's output.

A research paper on Hungarian intellectuals will provide program material for the other RFE national services, as will an analysis of the growing anti-Chinese campaign in Czechoslovakia or the problems of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria or reports of Romania's intervention in the Geneva conference on East-West security and cooperation.

The research department

continues to believe its scope far exceeds the resources of any Western government to record and analyze information from the Communist bloc. It is significant that even American ministers of foreign affairs subscribe to the department's reports. The U.S. State Department is a client and so, through a roundabout route, are the Chinese.

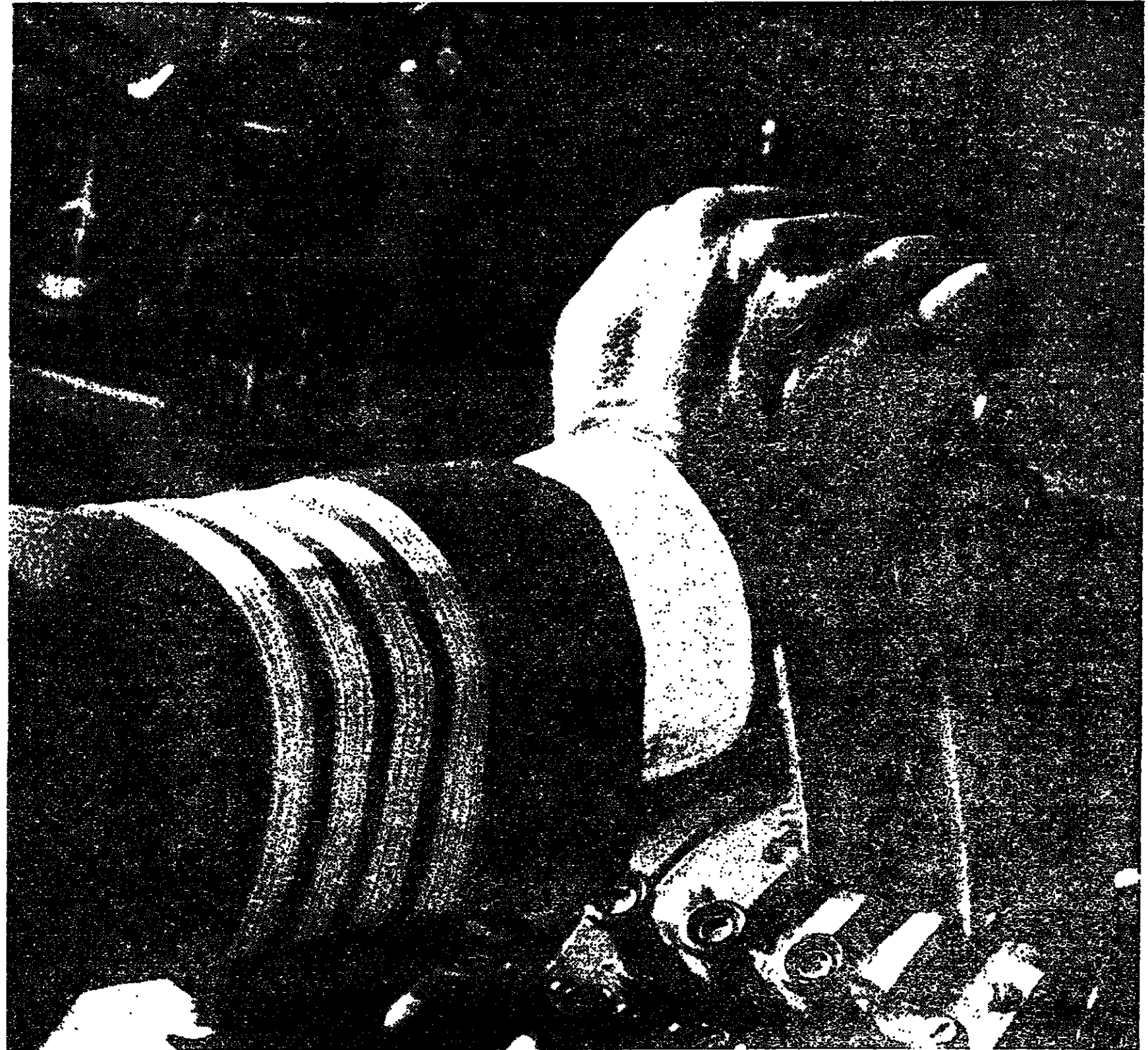
RFE's effort to involve the Europeans more closely in its operation have to be seen against the background of the current squabbling. Executives here fear these talks might stimulate a demand from the Russians that RFE be closed down and this might find some sympathy in certain U.S. political quarters. They feel that a contribution from European sources would help to blunt the complaint of U.S. critics that in this, as in defense, the Europeans are not paying enough for facilities which are of a central and direct benefit to them.

133,262 Got Divorces In 3 Years in Italy

ROME, April 21 (UPI)—Less than 100,000 couples have sought divorces in the first three years of a controversial divorce law that could soon be abolished, government statisticians said yesterday.

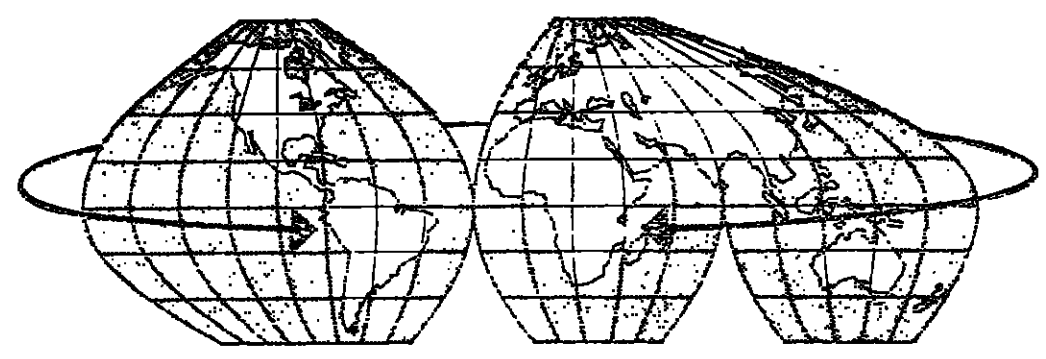
They said that 93,138 couples began divorce proceedings and 69,641 divorces were granted in 1971 through 1973. Italians will vote in a referendum on the law on May 12.

Before enactment of Italy's first civil divorce law since Napoleon, legal experts had estimated that at least 500,000 Italian couples were waiting to file divorce suits.



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BEA AND BOAC TOGETHER

Some Are More Equal

"We convene as equals," Henry Kissinger told the delegates to the general assembly of the Organization of American States, meeting in Atlanta. And, doubtless, everyone present recognized, and many resented, that some are more equal than others, with the United States outweighing all, including Brazil, in present wealth and power. How then, many Latin Americans ask (much as France asks in Europe), can there be the partnership for which the secretary of state appealed?

In the Americas, as in Europe, much of the answer must come from Washington. Mr. Kissinger sought to give that answer when he said that the old notion that the United States was uniquely equipped by technology and resources to reshape the Americas no longer prevailed; that modern forces and ideas had revolutionized the two continents and the United States accepted that fact.

To some Latin American countries, notably and articulately Argentina, the test of this acceptance may well seem to lie in Washington's policies toward Castro's Cuba. Certainly since the Bay of Pigs, the United States has seemed to be the principal opponent of Castroism, and Castro has capitalized on this to represent his government as the great upholder of Latin American independence. But in practical terms, the antagonism has diminished so substantially, and relations between Moscow and Washington—whose own confrontation over the Cuban issue during the missile crisis was the most dramatic example of the potentials of that issue—have so improved that there is much to be said for the Argentinian characterization of Cuba's continuing isolation as "unrealistic and anachronistic."

In fact, there is rather more than a possibility that the United States would find Cuba less of a problem on practical matters (with the exception of the question of the U.S. presence at the Guantanamo Bay naval base) than Argentina itself, where the tempestuous nature of the Peronist government, and the domestic turmoil there, creates chronic headaches for industrialists and diplomats.

But by no means every Latin American country would be happy to restore Cuba to full membership in the American community. Although Latin America, as Mr. Kissinger said, has been revolutionized, each country has its own political version of the revolution, and looks askance at those of its neighbors. Cuba has become a symbol of the most complete form of revolution, one which it has exported with zeal, and many states would prefer to apply some kind of tariff to that kind of trade. As in Europe, there are differences within the community that do not stem from Washington.

But apart from Cuba, there is still much that the Americas can do to foster mutual help, and to find for the Western Hemisphere the means of cooperating with the larger community that Mr. Kissinger described so eloquently before the United Nations. For as he also pointed out in Atlanta, if blocs of nations become too self-centered, they can be self-defeating. The United States is part of the Americas—and it is also part of the world. And the same applies to all the countries represented in Atlanta, as well as to those American nations—Cuba and, for quite different reasons, Canada—which are not.

Catch 266,000,000

South Vietnam's President Thieu must be heartened at the degree of carelessness conveniently exposed in some Pentagon accounting office.

Dismay was mounting in Saigon—and at the Department of Defense—that South Vietnam's war effort might have to be sharply curtailed in the coming weeks if the United States did not provide an extra \$474 million in military aid for the period through June 30. The administration's lobbying for this supplemental appropriation was accompanied by a smear campaign, led by the American ambassador in Saigon, Graham Martin, to imply that those hesitating to support President Thieu wholeheartedly could only be dupes of Hanoi.

Wisely resentful of these tactics and fearful of new open-ended commitments in South Vietnam, Congress blocked the new request early this month. Upon that unexpected rebuff, the Defense Department

suddenly came up with a previously overlooked \$266 million on its books, appropriated by Congress long ago in connection with the Vietnam war but somehow never spent. Key congressional leaders, reluctant to go on record as voting more funds for President Thieu but equally fearful of later recriminations if Saigon's forces fared badly, seem ready to suspend normal disbelief at the fortuitousness of this accounting discovery and let the money go to Saigon.

The whole issue of American military support for the South Vietnamese regime will come up for thorough airing in connection with next fiscal year's budget request. Meanwhile it seems perfectly proper to wonder why an unexpected windfall of \$266 million has to be applied, so casually, to the account of President Thieu—rather than, for instance, more generous education, job training or health benefits for three million American veterans of the Vietnam war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Women of Rome

The Roman Catholic archdiocese of Boston has asked a nun to resign her position as one of its religious counselors at Boston University, a non-Catholic institution, because she led women students in a religious service that in some respects approximated a mass. In the Catholic church, only priests can say mass and only men can become priests.

Whatever the merits or outcome of the particular episode in Boston, it does highlight the changing trends of thought about the role of women in the church. The tradition that only men could become priests developed because Jesus Christ and his apostles were all men. Yet, today a great many younger theologians see no doctrinal obstacle to the ordination of women to the priesthood. In their view, the male priesthood is based on social custom rather than theological imperative.

However, when Pope Paul VI in 1972 approved a reform of the so-called minor

orders, which a candidate for the priesthood takes on his way toward his final ordination, the forces of tradition prevailed in Rome. The new decrees reaffirmed that only men could be admitted to any of these orders.

The effect of this decree is to make more difficult any gradual transition toward sexual equality in the priesthood. Women, except in unusual circumstances, cannot serve the lesser offices of deacon and reader; nor can girls assist the priest at mass, a function reserved for what are usually and significantly called "altar boys." Yet some Protestant denominations long ago admitted women to the ministry, and the pressures toward complete sexual equality in the secular world have evoked comparable stirrings among Catholics.

A church that has always elevated its heroic women to sainthood is not likely to resist indefinitely admitting them to the priesthood.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Latin for the EEC

Those two Dutch members of parliament who suggested that Latin should be adopted as the official language of the European community were—they later admitted—not serious: nevertheless, the idea, fantasy though it may be, has its attractions. It would get rid of the French-English linguistic rivalry for one thing; and by clothing the EEC's dissensions in the decent obscurities of a learned tongue it would lend needed dignity to an unhappy state of friction.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 22, 1899

LONDON—A terrific explosion occurred yesterday in the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey. The mill in which the explosion took place was totally wrecked, the roof being blown into the river Lea, which flows close by. Happily, no one was injured, the men in charge of the mill being outside when the explosion occurred. An investigation will be forthcoming.

Fifty Years Ago

April 22, 1924

NEW YORK—Babe Ruth showed his determination to retain the title of King of Swatdom, when he leaped on the pill, sending it far out of the Scamers' garden for his first home run this year. Mighty as the blast was, it was not nearly enough to subdue the Washington team which won the game by a score of 12 to 3 behind the pitching of "Big Train" Walter Johnson.



'Never Mind That—Think Positively'

The Declining Birthrate in the U.S.

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The birthrate in the United States, according to the government's National Center for Health Statistics, has now dropped to its lowest point in history, and judging by the bare facts all around us, this is not because sex has gone out of style.

The government, which somehow keeps track of these things, tells us, with all of the emotion of the multiplication table, that "the national fertility rate," whatever that means, dropped in 1973 to 1.9 children per family (have you ever tried to raise nine-tenths of a little boy), and that there were 3,141,000 births or thereabouts last year, the lowest number since 1945. Also, the officials tell us that if the trend of more sex and fewer babies goes on like this, the population of the United States will "level off" to "zero growth" sometime in "the first half of the 21st century."

On the whole, this is good news. Already we are producing more people than we can understand or govern, and our mental growth obviously leveled off long ago. Our bodies are running ahead of our minds, and while our record is better than most nations, we cannot quite find enough money, jobs, schools, houses, or transportation to keep up with the fertility of our people.

Going Up

So apparently the people have decided to adjust themselves to the government, which is a switch. All the other government tables are going up—prices, unemployment, interest rates, crime, even rape (which is odd considering the availability of sex), but the population index is going down.

The interesting thing about this, of course, is not the statistics but the philosophy, not whether this is a good or a bad thing, but why? Never has any society advertised and glorified sex as much as America and shot so many blanks. George Gallup suggests some of the reasons for the decline in the birthrate, "including the cost of living, particularly the cost of education, widespread use of contraceptives, concern over crowded conditions and overpopulation, more liberal abortion laws, and changing values and lifestyles as reflected by woman's liberation."

He could probably have added to his list: the uncertainty of life in America today, the decline in respect for the authority of the family and the church; the doubt whether the young want to repeat the life of their parents; the widespread acceptance of divorce; the easy satisfaction of sex and entertainment; in short, the increasing freedom and mobility of the young and their hesitation to commit themselves to anyone or anything for life. "Live it up, and throw it out."

Gallup, when he looked into all this, confirmed the obvious. Producing and raising five or six kids was a bit of a hassle, and eight or nine even on the old farm was unthinkable. Two children, he found, were about right, but only one was a problem both for the parents and the child. All responsibility for the old folks and no help from the other kids.

Harder Question

What Gallup's poll did not deal with is the increasing number of couples, married and unmarried, who want no children at all. My favorite family reporter, Russell Baker, has been out at the University of Colorado, running away from Watergate, and tossing around life with the undergraduates.

He found, if I heard him right, that the topic of sex, married or otherwise, was old stuff. The young pretended that it was an appetite that could be satisfied as naturally as eating or breathing, which is a lie, but anyway they were much more interested and concerned about the larger problem of commitment to a life of raising children. "Do you take this child for better or for worse, till death do you part?" That is a harder question, even in these days of disbelief, than "Do you take this man?" You cannot divorce your child but

you can avoid the problem. You can do what you like, free at last to have and to hold until something better turns up. No promises either way. "Who gives this woman? Who takes this pill?" The trend toward smaller families and even toward planned sterility has some obvious advantages for society as a whole. It eases the nightmare of doubling the population every 40 years and makes the problem of planning and governing life a lot easier.

And yet there may be a paradox in the current trend. For the young seem to be longing for something to believe in these days, and the family is probably the last refuge they have.

On the one hand the argument is made that this is a rotten and dangerous world, full of wars, crooks, crime, and dope, so why subject one more soul to its brutality? On the other hand, if it is true, as charged, that the preachers are not to be believed, the politicians not to be trusted,

and society as a whole is a jungle of lies and tricks, then the family, with all its struggles, is still about the best bet available. Maybe even better than being liberated into loneliness.

One day the government statisticians may expand their efforts and measure not only the GNP and the population but the growth of happiness. Meanwhile the latest figures are reassuring. If we can't handle the people we've got, why double the problem?

East and West of Confusion

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO.—I have had a letter from a Soviet official who asks that I protect him by refraining from descriptive information. He alludes to himself as in opposition to the existing Moscow regime, not from the viewpoint of a Solzhenitsyn but, as he puts it, from the viewpoint of "free-thinking men who stand for our system but want to make it a really socialist and Soviet one."

In this respect he seems vaguely aligned with Andrei Sakharov, the nuclear physicist, who recently distributed a statement advocating more political democracy in Russia. "The official, who may be called 'Comrade X,' urges that Western media open their pages to exchanges of views with Soviet dissidents now that the samizdat or underground press in the U.S.S.R. has virtually been 'liquidated,' which seems an exaggeration."

Comrade X is puzzled by apparent lack of logic in policy-making by the United States toward the Soviet Union. Just

after World War II, he argues, there never was a threat of armed Soviet incursion into West Europe—except in the wake of Communist uprisings in such countries as France and Italy where Communists were represented in local government. The presence of American troops in Europe frustrated "this hope of Stalin," he says.

But while there was no true menace of classical invasion from the East at the time NATO was first created in 1949, Comrade X is bewildered because today there is widespread belief that a similar threat doesn't exist although one sees "the enormous increase of Soviet military power." He considers this "a cardinal factor in the international situation."

What, he inquires, can be the "hidden motive" of the West—what believed itself in great danger from Moscow when it wasn't—in now assuming it is "safe in the face of growing Soviet military supremacy over America?"

I cannot myself perceive the reasons behind this illogic.

He then lists weaknesses in the West today: an expanding economic crisis plus "political disruptions both in the sphere of Western inter-relations and within many a Western major power."

What, he asks, might Moscow be tempted to do "in Yugoslavia after Tito, in Spain after Franco, not speaking about Italy, already in a state close to the situation we had in Russia between February and October of 1917? Our leaders must think in terms of a pre-revolutionary condition."

And America...

Comrade X reasons: "For both sides the talks on SALT seem to be a smoke-screen covering preparations for a time of turmoil facing Western Europe. I know what the Soviet Union might do if conditions of civil war should arise in Europe. Could you presume what America would do?"

"I am not a partisan of the order of things existing in the Western world. What I am afraid of, as a Soviet Russian patriot, is that—confronted with a Vietnam-like situation in Europe—America might react; and I fear that the first shots would come from America's side. I await with great interest your reactions. You may refer, if you wish, to the considerations I brought to your attention but without any disclosure of my authorship."

Comrade X implies there was no reason for fear direct invasion of Europe from Russia in the late 1940s. Yet he does think Stalin would have moved to preserve order in case of civil violence promoted in that area by local Communists; that such a possibility was frustrated by the presence of American troops.

At the same time, he thinks Western confidence in détente is an illusion, unwarranted by the fact of Soviet military preparations. He believes that there are imminent political changes in Italy and that after the deaths of the present leaders, in Yugoslavia and Spain, new "pre-revolutionary" conditions might be followed up by some form of Soviet intervention. But he isn't sure what America would do to prevent this—even to the extent of firing "the first shots."

The puzzle thus expressed seems to be a slightly distorted mirror image of similar confusion in the West. This lack of confidence on both sides—is surely one of the greatest obstacles to advance toward world stability. And, whatever else one might say, skepticism is now encouraged by the explosion of new violence in the Middle East, the shipment of new arms supplies there by the superpowers, and the indication that SALT negotiations have reached a new phase of stalemate.

Letters

'Moved' by Nixon

Retired diplomats are rarely moved by politicians but President Nixon succeeds where others fail. What other president, I wonder, could have made a Roman holiday of the French President's ordeal and death, flaming American power with the Russians in the capital whose traditional antipathy to meaningless summitry was weakened by national shock and dismay, and then grinning and mugging at crowds foolish enough to let alien cameras exploit the shallow enthusiasms of a spring afternoon?

His bad taste will do little to mend his shattered reputation at home, and nothing to honor the United States in the eyes of Frenchmen who count on our decency.

One may at least hope that the imperial advisers will draw their togas over their blunders and reflect on the deterioration of European-American relations which their chief's conduct has so heavily underlined. Here we are, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Atlantic alliance by snarling at one another over European unity and French leadership. The incidental inconvenience that neither of these subjects has any reality seems only to increase the ferocity of the belligerents.

Except for a customs union and some shaky rules about agriculture, Europeans have created no alternative to the deadly embrace into which modern technology has locked the superpowers and their military dependents. Unity calls for discomfort and even bloodshed. The Europeans are unprepared for either.

Ambassador Schachtel (DET, April 9) has succeeded in isolating the viruses of divergence which one can loosely label "European" or "American." He is quite right in stating that differences over trade, money, energy, regionalism, underdevelopment, and even the role of governments, are extensive but too ephemeral to justify the envy and suspicion which gnaw at the capital of our common interests and traditions. The President cares nothing for either. He prefers to rub the noses of the French and other Europeans in their sadly rediscovered economic and military dependence. But the whirligig of time brings in its revenges. Thoughtful people

on both sides of the Atlantic, seeing the President's inability to distinguish, as Mr. Pompidou did, between personal mortification and global problems, will feel some grave doubts about his capacity for the international leadership to which he never ceases to lay claim.

JOHN BOVEY.

Abortion Issue

The indictment of Dr. Kenneth Edelin of Boston for manslaughter (DET, April 15) raises once again the issue in the abortion controversy—human life. We happen to know a baby who was born prematurely, at 24 weeks, a year ago, and who just celebrated her first birthday. If the doctor who had delivered that baby had made no efforts to save her, the child's parents would have had every right to bring charges of negligence or even manslaughter against their doctor. But the woman whom Dr. Edelin aborted did not want the child, also 24 weeks old, therefore, I assume, no attempts were made to save him. In one instance the child lived because the parents wanted her, in the other, the child was permitted to die or was killed (we do not know the facts of the case) because the parents did not want him. The pagan Roman practice of parents deciding over the life or death of their child is with us once again.

Furthermore, can no one see the implicit affirmation of the humanity of the fetus in the four or five doctors' attempts to develop means via research to prevent intrauterine infections in it? And can no one see the absurd illogicality of killing one fetus to advance the humanitarian cause of protecting others? Robert Reinhold's article (although not intentionally) affirms throughout the humanity of the fetus, as do, ironically, the actions of the abortionists and researchers.

MARTHA HAAS.

Fribourg, Switzerland.

Delegating Power

If Richard Nixon is so concerned about upholding the power of the presidency, why does he constantly delegate it to men who abuse it?

ROGER McNAMEE.

Paris.

Observations On Nixon And Taxes

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I am everywhere informed that Mr. Nixon has suffered grievously on account of the tax delinquency. On the other hand—in almost every case—I am being told about other people's indignation. I wonder whether it is a genuine indignation: whether, in fact, it is a matter of everybody knowing how everybody else feels, while personally exempt from that same feeling. What is true is that a lot of people are taking pleasure from Mr. Nixon's reversals.

A great deal is to be learned from what becomes now the saga of Mr. Nixon's taxes, concerning which a few observations:

1 I have nowhere seen any explanation for the failure to consummate the gift of his vice-presidential papers. It isn't as though by waiting past that critical date in July he might have hoped to enhance the value of the contribution. And there was plenty of warning that July 25 might be the effective date after which deductions would not be permitted. So what happened? I can think of no other explanation than extraordinary mismanagement by Mr. Nixon's bookkeepers.

2 That raises the question whether the so-called back-dating was offensive to the moral sense. What it evidently was was illegal. But illegal only in the purely formal sense. It is non-effective. I give you an example. Suppose you telephone your lawyer on June 1 and say to him: I have decided to will my estate to my daughter. Then you leave town for two months. On your return, the lawyer brings you your will to sign. Now should it be dated? June 1, or August 1? I am sure that testamentary experts have an answer to this question, varying slightly in answer in different places. It could make a great deal of difference in England, for instance. There a gift, for example, is taxed at a different rate if turned over less than three years before the donor's death, so that it makes a great deal just when the "constructive" gift was made. Let the lawyers make the decision in the individual case. Suffice it to say, meanwhile, that there is every reason to suppose that Mr. Nixon made the constructive gift well before the deadline, and that he is now paying close to a half million dollars extra tax on account of the extravagant inefficiency of his staff.

3 The whole argument about Nixon having paid fewer taxes than the local plumber is altogether beside the point. There are very good arguments against a public official laying claim to papers he accumulated while in public service, and if I had to vote, it would be that said papers are public property. But that is not how they have been treated. For at least a generation, presidents have kept their papers and turned them over, often with tax benefits, to whomever they chose. FDR didn't consult Congress before the resting place for his papers, neither did Hoover, Truman, LBJ, the estate of John Kennedy. Accordingly, the future over the Nixon papers is in the nature of a bill of attainder, and I don't like that, and neither should the people, and who knows, maybe they don't, really.

4 Though one is helpless as to the matter of the little known wonders, really, if there are any limits to pettifoggery. If you retain a bookkeeper to keep track of all deductible expenses, that is what the bookkeeper is going to do. And if you donate a bag of salted peanuts to the church bazaar, it is the bookkeeper's responsibility to figure out what a bag of salted peanuts is worth, and to take a deduction which you may not even be aware of.

To suggest that the man who does this is a Scrooge, anxious to screw the taxpayer, is quite simply naive. Now if the deduction is for some reason improper, that then is disallowed. It is a singular vice of the tax system that this is not an open and shut question. It is often a vague question: like whether a trip party was really a family affair or really a public affair, or whether a three-quarters or a whole event. Everybody has a chance to argue his case with the tax court. Except Mr. Nixon, who is in a general bind and is losing his freedom of action. Perhaps it is true that the fault was his own. But the glowing is out, and is unseemly.

ACROSS

1 Performs
7 Paris season
10 Tammany foe
14 Williams' streetcar
15 Football QB Dawson
16 Pastry specialist
17 Turkish inn
18 Kind of ball
20 Puccini heroine
21 City dwellings
22 Word with chaos
24 Engine fuel
25 Visits
28 Deer: Suffix
29 Tract
30 Consumed
32 Father of Sir Kay
37 Insect
38 Emulate
40 Composer
41 Bumpkin
43 Eastern priest
44 Mrs. Hoover et al.
45 Fortas or Beame
47 Stock or couch expert

DOWN

1 Work on copy
2 Nobody, to Cicero
3 Biblical king
4 Be others
5 Handles
6 Establish
7 Mr. Gantry
8 Numerical suffix
9 Be heartwarming
10 More subtle
11 Scoring a tennis point
12 Miss Berger
13 Lock
19 Chemical

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

WEATHER

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds	Precip
ALBUQUERQUE	54	SE 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
ALBANY	44	SE 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
ALBUQUERQUE	54	SE 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
ALBANY	44	SE 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
ALBUQUERQUE	54	SE 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
ALBANY	44	SE 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
ALBUQUERQUE	54	SE 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
ALBANY	44	SE 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
ALBUQUERQUE	54	SE 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
ALBANY	44	SE 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on April 19, 1974

Fund	Price	Fund	Price	Fund	Price
Am. Bond	10.12	Intl. Bond	10.12	Intl. Div.	10.12
Am. Bond	10.12	Intl. Bond	10.12	Intl. Div.	10.12
Am. Bond	10.12	Intl. Bond	10.12	Intl. Div.	10.12
Am. Bond	10.12	Intl. Bond	10.12	Intl. Div.	10.12
Am. Bond	10.12	Intl. Bond	10.12	Intl. Div.	10.12

PEANUTS

1. Hey, Manager, how come we never try any field goals?
2. I'm standing in a field, aren't I? How come we can't try for a field goal if I'm standing in a field?
3. Stupid Manager!!!
4. Thank heavens you're here... I tumbled down this hill and now I can't get up!
5. Turn me over.
6. Here you go... our authentic seafood special.
7. What's this gritty stuff on the plate?
8. Sand.
9. That's what makes it authentic.
10. Beetle has a great touch with those bunts.
11. Two hours, and you haven't said a single word to me!
12. ...I might as well be a stick of furniture!
13. Wrong... furniture can be reupholstered.
14. Dad's sick. Said I could help find the coin thieves... but how?
15. Hey, taxi!
16. Well, uh... I hadn't thought.
17. You American? Okay, I take you where sailors go. Not spot, ver' nice!
18. Was that my last patient, June?
19. Yes—except for the governor who's scheduled for six fifteen.
20. It's five-thirty now! It isn't necessary for you to stay!
21. I thought you'd go out and see Melissa! She's beginning to like me!
22. Has Bruce left yet?
23. Yes, he was going to stop at the hospital to see a new admission!
24. I was simply taking Miss Glopster that I want her to do some more work on the rooms. Durnood, they're not quite finished.
25. Now help me to my bed, Holly. I'm an old lady and very tired.
26. Why are you afraid of them, Miss Wilbert?
27. Because they mean to murder me, my dear.

REX MORGAN M.D.

1. Yes—except for the governor who's scheduled for six fifteen.
2. It's five-thirty now! It isn't necessary for you to stay!
3. I thought you'd go out and see Melissa! She's beginning to like me!
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7. Now help me to my bed, Holly. I'm an old lady and very tired.
8. Why are you afraid of them, Miss Wilbert?
9. Because they mean to murder me, my dear.

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROWEB ILPAT SINOW CREELY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

Answers: Where the columns are lined up every day—in the newspapers

BOOKS

ALFRED STIEGLITZ
An American Seer
By Dorothy Norman. An Aperture Book. Illustrated. Random House. 254 pp. \$35.

CAMERA WORK
A Critical Anthology
Edited by Jonathan Green. Illustrated. Aperture. \$30.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

IN 1924, in the essay he contributed to a volume of tributes called "America and Alfred Stieglitz," Harold Orlman wrote: "In view of his greatness as an artist, and his importance as a cultural force, comparatively little has been written about Alfred Stieglitz." Forty years later, alas, there is little reason to revise this observation. Stieglitz remains today what he was in his own lifetime—a enigmatic figure, in a small circle of devotees, an artist whose achievement has not been fully charted and a man whose energetic earthly existence has been blurred by a general tendency to indulge in spiritual euphemisms.

The tone of objectivity was set early on by Stieglitz's first circle of grateful admirers. It was clearly a tone Stieglitz invited—and it has continued without significant modification to dominate all discussions of the man and his work. Inevitably, it is a tone that has lost its credibility with the passage of time. What is needed is a critical approach that places Stieglitz firmly in history, where, where, material circumstance, inherited culture, the pressures of taste and appetite and other biographical parameters all conspire to determine the boundaries of both art and life. Yet this is precisely what has been denied us.

There can be no question that Dorothy Norman's new book on Stieglitz, written as a disciple totally committed to all the pieties I have described. Once launched on the story of Stieglitz's life, however, Mrs. Norman gives us a very readable text. The atmosphere of worship is never absent, but it is obliged to accommodate itself to a good deal of concrete documentation. The result is not a definitive biography, but the most comprehensive account of Stieglitz's life we have yet been given.

In 1926, when Mrs. Norman first met Stieglitz, he was 62. He had been born into a prosperous and cultivated German-Jewish family in Hoboken, N. J., spent his boyhood in Manhattan and Lake George, and, from the age of 17, was educated in Germany, where his family had gone to live. It was in Germany that Stieglitz began his work as a photographer and as a writer on photography. By the time he returned to New York in 1890, photography had become his vocation, obsession and mission.

It was Stieglitz's great achievement, both as a photographer and as a photographer, to alter the terms by which the medium was understood and experienced. It was Stieglitz, more than any other single figure, who established photography as a branch of high art in this country.

No less important, however, were his activities as an art dealer and as a publisher. Stieglitz was the first of our dealers, not only introducing the major modern artists of Europe and America to New York for the first time—he first showed Matisse, for example, in 1908, five years before the Armory Show—but conferring on their difficult work a sense of spiritual necessity that placed it beyond the reach of petty, Philistine objections.

In his publications, he did something similar—primarily for photography, but also for literature and the other visual arts. Camera Work, which Stieglitz edited and published from 1903 to 1917, was one of his greatest achievements—a beautifully designed and lavishly produced illustrated journal that, unfortunately, has had no successors in this age of cultural explosion and massive foundation grants.

The volume called "Camera Work: A Critical Anthology," which Jonathan Green has now assembled from the files of this great magazine, is exemplary in every respect. His introductory essay and his lengthy notes, together with his painstaking indexes and other editorial apparatus, are a model of what a book of this sort should be—a perfect guide not only to a crucial publication but to a career and a period. The literary contributions include Bernard Shaw (as a critic of photography) and the visual arts) Arthur Symonds, Gertrude Stein (whose work Stieglitz was the first to publish anywhere) and a roster of American critics (Benjamin De Casseres, Sadekhi Hartmann and Charles H. Caffin, among others) who are only just now being recognized. The plates embrace most of the photography and many of the painters and sculptors whose work we still regard as the most important of their time.

Hilton Kramer is art critic of The New York Times. This review has been abridged.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Walter Browne scored the most impressive success of his career in capturing first prize at the traditional Wijk aan Zee International Tournament. His consistently strong play in the last year has brought him a rating of 2612 points on the Elo scale, for a fourth-place ranking among American grandmasters (behind Bobby Fischer, Lubomir Kavalek and me).

Browne had an easy time of it at Wijk aan Zee, leading all the way and suffering his only loss in the last round against Andrus Adorjan in a game that ended in a bearing on the final result. A comfortable 1½ points separated Browne from Jan Hein Donner of the Netherlands, who took a solid second prize undefeated.

Third, fourth and fifth prizes were followed by the form chart in going to West Germany's steady Hans-Joachim Necht, and two Yugoslavs, the pugna-

final candidates' matches and they did not care to risk their second line.

A fine example of Browne's excellent form in the event is given by his precisely played victory over Spain's Arturo Pomar.

It remains a question in this line of the English Opening whether White should play P-Q4 as early as the seventh move; especially after the exchange of knights on moves 8 and 9, the Black game can hardly be termed cramped by the White QP.

In fact, Browne quickly obtained dynamic play with 10... N-B4, 13... N-Q5 and 14... B-B4, preparing to counter 15 P-KN4 by 15... N-B7; 16 Q-Q2, Q-K2. Since 17 P-N3 would have been flattened by 17... BxP1 Neither would 15... N-B7; 16 B-B1, NxB have been inviting for White.

The king file fell into Browne's hands after 16... R-K1 and 22... N-B7, while Pomar's challenge 25 R-K1 was repulsed by 25... N-B7. Since 27 P-Q4, Browne's RxB; 28 P-R, N-B7 would have landed Pomar in a pawn-down ending, he strove desperately to break out with 27 P-B5, but after Browne's 29... R-Q7ch and 30... N-Q6 White fell into deeper trouble than ever.

Although Pomar avoided the loss of a piece by means of 31 N-K4, he could not prevent Browne's rook from having a field day on the seventh rank, clearing out the last pawn there with 35... R-P.

All that that remained for Browne was to defang the white QP with 38... BxN and 39... R-P. Because Pomar did not believe in the miracle he would have needed to save his two pawns-down ending at move 41, he resigned.

WILK AN ZEE FINAL STANDINGS

Rank	Player	Points
1	Browne	11 1/2
2	Donner	11
3	Necht	10 1/2
4	Yugoslavs	10
5	Pomar	9 1/2

ENGLISH OPENING

White	Black	White	Black
Pomr	Browne	Pomr	Browne
1 P-KN3	P-K4	15 B-B4	Q-Q2
2 P-QB4	N-QB3	16 B-B1	R-K1
3 B-N2	P-KN3	17 K-R1	B-N5
4 N-QB3	P-Q3	18 P-B3	32 R-Q1
5 P-K3	B-N2	19 Q-Q2	Q-B4
6 N-K2	K-N2	20 P-KN4	E-B3
7 P-Q4	K-P3	21 KxB	35 B-B1
8 NXP	O-O	22 R-R1	Q-K2
9 P-K3	P-K3	23 B-N3	Q-K6
10 O-O	N-B4	24 QxQ	RxQ
11 P-Q5	R-K1	25 R-K1	N-B7
12 R-K1	RxRch	26 R-QB1	N-N5
13 P-B5	P-B5	27 P-B5	PxP
14 Q-Q1	B-B4	28 P-B2	Q-Q6

كلنا من الأصل

Parent Is Perfect

NHL Flyers Blank Rangers in Opener

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (UPI)—Rick MacLeish scored two goals and Bernie Parent turned back 19 New York shots last night to give the Philadelphia Flyers a 4-0 victory over the Rangers in the first game of the National Hockey League Stanley Cup semi-final series.

MacLeish opened the scoring by slipping his fifth goal of the playoffs between the pads of Ranger goalie Ed Giacomin after 19 minutes 3 seconds of the first period, and added his sixth with 18:07 gone in the final period.

Ross Lonsberry and Bill Barber scored goals within a one-minute span in the second period to give the Flyers a 3-0 lead going into the final stanza.

The Flyers dominated the game from the opening faceoff as New York could manage only three shots on goal in the first period and just four in the second in the opener of the best-of-seven-game series.

Bruins Tie Series

At Boston, John Bucyk scored three power-play goals in the first two periods and his teammates added four third-period tallies against Tony Esposito as the Bruins outgunned Chicago, 8-6, to even their series at one game apiece.

The victory marked the first time in seven meetings this season that the Bruins have beaten the Black Hawks. Chicago has won three games and tied three.

WHA Series Tied

HOUSTON, April 21 (UPI)—A swarming Houston defense overwhelmed Minnesota, holding the Fighting Saints to 14 shots, and the Aeros rolled to a 5-2 World Hockey Association triumph last night to even their playoff series at one game each.

Houston had first-period goals from Andre Hume, Larry Lund and Murray Hall to build a 3-1 lead and put the game away in the second period with goals by Jim Sherritt and Gordon Labossiere.

Minnesota's defense was a clear favorite from the beginning of the championship but archrival Czechoslovakia, which lost the world title to the Russians in Moscow last year, upset the Soviet team, 7-3, in their first encounter of the 16-day tournament last week.

But the Czechoslovaks, who are never as consistently good as the Soviet team, suddenly lost to Finland two days later—then had the defeat converted to a victory when the Finnish goalkeeper failed a drug test.

Though tied on points, the Czechoslovaks maintained the tournament lead on goals until Tuesday of this week, when the Soviet Union passed them with a 17-0 triumph against the Poles.

On Thursday, the Soviet Union virtually clinched its crown when it defeated Czechoslovakia 5-1, with some of the roughest play in the tournament.

Benny Abear, president of the International Ice Hockey Federation, said after the game that it was difficult to understand why the Soviet team, the best in the world, should have to go through tactics on the ice.

The outside possibility of Sweden beating the Soviet Union on the final day, provided the Czechs defeated Finland, left the world championships unresolved until the end.

However, the Czechs were beaten again, 6-4, by the home team, Finland, in a close and hard-fought match, and the Swedes, playing their best game in the tournament, also failed to break the Soviet team.

The silver medal for 1974 went to the Czechs, bronze to Sweden, with Finland fourth, Poland fifth and East Germany—which will play in the B group next year—in sixth.

Next year's world championship will be in Munich, where the United States will re-enter the A group after winning the B group tournament this year.

Newcombe, Smith Upset Victims In WCT Event

CHARLOTTE, N.C., April 21 (UPI)—Fifteen-seeded Dick Stockton upset second-seeded Stan Smith, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, in yesterday's semifinals of a World Championship Tennis tournament, and joined Jeff Borwick in the finals.

Stockton's victory set the stage for an all-American championship today in the \$50,000 event as Borwick, seeded No. 8, defeated Jaime Filio of Chile, 6-3, 6-4, after reaching the semifinals with a 6-2, 7-4 upset Friday.

Australian John Newcombe, Newcombe was the winner of the men's last two tournaments and five of the last seven.

Laver Gains

HOUSTON, April 21 (UPI)—Second-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden and third-seeded Rod Laver of Australia defeated their semifinal opponents yesterday, each by 6-3, 7-5, to advance to the finals of the 40th River Oaks tennis tournament, also a WCT event.

Laver, who defeated Borg in the semifinals of last week's WCT tournament in Tokyo, ousted Guy Parun of New Zealand and defeated Eddie Dibbs of the United States.

Gorman in Semi

JACKSONBURG, April 21 (UPI)—Top-seeded Tom Gorman of the United States will meet No. 8 seed John Alexander of Australia in tomorrow's semifinals of a WCT tournament here.

Gorman beat South African Bernie Milton, 6-4, 7-6, yesterday, while the big-serving Australian lost to South African John Yull, 6-1, 6-2.

The other semifinals will be between South African second-seeded Cliff Drysdale, who overpowered his fellow-countryman Don Joubert, 7-0, 7-1, and Rhodesian Andrew Pattison, who beat fifth-seeded Fred McMillan of South Africa, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6.

SAUNDERS' GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee 100 001 010-3 4 1

Detroit 000 000 001-1 2 0

Wright (10-0) and Porter (10-0) ruled (8) and Freeman (10-0) and Coleman (10-1). HR—Murray (10-1), Briggs (10-1), May (10-1).

Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0

Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0

Johnson (10-0) and Duncan (10-0) ruled (8) and Freeman (10-0) and Coleman (10-1). HR—Murray (10-1), Briggs (10-1), May (10-1).

New York 000 000 000-1 0 0

Baltimore 000 000 000-1 0 0

Rodriguez (10-0) and Munson (10-0) ruled (8) and Freeman (10-0) and Coleman (10-1). HR—Murray (10-1), Briggs (10-1), May (10-1).

California 000 000 000-1 0 0

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OUT OF REACH—Bulls' Bob Love fails to reach rebound grabbed by Bucks' Curtis Perry.

Pirates Chase Winless Seaver in 6th Inning and Beat Mets

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates pounded winless Tom Seaver for four hits and six runs in five innings as Ken Brett shut out the New York Mets, 7-0, yesterday.

Seaver, now 0-2 in his first four starts, held the Pirates scoreless until the fifth inning when Manny Sanguillen slammed a one-out homer to left, his first of the year.

Brett doubled to right with two outs and scored on Renee Stenhouse's double. Richie Hoban followed with a two-run homer over the right-field fence, his fifth of the year.

Seaver was removed in the sixth inning after back-to-back singles by Dave Parker and Richie Zisk. Frank Taveras singled off reliever Harry Parker to drive in Parker and Brett's single brought home the Pirates' sixth run.

The Pirates, who slammed 20 hits off four Mets pitchers, added their final run in the ninth off Tug McGraw on Al Oliver's second homer of the season.

Phil's Cubs 3

At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski carried out of batting slump with three hits and three runs batted in to lead the Phillies to a 7-3 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Luzinski, who entered the game with a .187 batting average, singled home a run in the third, drove in another with a fifth-inning sacrifice fly and doubled home a run in the sixth as Steve Carlton picked up his second victory of the year.

Expos 9, Cards 5

At St. Louis, Willie Davis knocked in three runs with a pair of singles as Montreal routed the Cardinals, 9-5. Steve Rogers, posting his record to 3-0, held St. Louis to eight hits before being relieved in the ninth inning by Chuck Taylor. The young Montreal right-hander was lifted after issuing his only two walks of the game, although he had retired the 13 previous Cardinal batters in order.

The Expos made the most of their nine hits and were helped by four Cardinal errors, 10 walks and one hit batsman.

Astros 4, Braves 3

At Houston, Bob Watson ignited a three-run uprising in the eighth inning with a two-run homer to lift the Astros to a 4-3 victory over Atlanta despite Hank Aaron's 17th home run.

With the Braves leading, 3-1, Houston scored three runs in the eighth on four hits and two walks. Roger Metzger led off the inning with a double. Danny Friesella relieved. After one out, Watson slammed his second homer of the season to tie the game at 3-3.

Lee May then doubled down the left-field line and Larry Miller became game in the run for May. Milt May was then walked in.

tionally and Doug Rader loaded the bases by walking. Tommy Helms then stroked an infield single that his third base to score Milbourne with what proved to be the winning run.

White Sox 11, Royals 7

At Chicago, Brian Downing's bases-loaded triple sparked a seven-run sixth inning, Chicago's biggest of the season, and the White Sox went on to rout Kansas City, 11-7.

Downing's triple, off reliever Lindy McDaniel, helped erase a 6-4 Kansas City lead.

Twins 5, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, a three-run homer by Larry Hise in the eighth topped a 15-hit Minnesota barrage and helped give the Twins an 8-3 victory over the

Rangers in a game played under protest by manager Billy Martin.

The Twins' victory ended a five-game Ranger winning streak. Minnesota held a 5-2 lead when Hise put things out of reach with his home run that just cleared the left-field wall to score pinch-runner Jerry Terrell and Jim Holt.

Martin protested the game in the last of the sixth when, with the bases loaded and none out, Jeff Burroughs hit a grounder that struck Ranger baserunner Toby Harrah. Umpire Ron Luciano said Harrah allowed the ball to hit him intentionally and called a double play.

Tigers 6, Brewers 5

At Detroit, designated-hitter Al Kaline hit a ground single up

the middle with two out in the 14th inning, scoring Jim Northrup from second base and giving the Tigers a 6-5 victory over Milwaukee. Losius reliever Tom Murphy, 1-1, retired the first two batters in the 14th but Northrup blooped a double into right-center. Kaline's second hit of the game, which moved him into 20th place on the all-time hit list with 2,876, just made it past shortstop Robin Yount and second baseman Pedro Garcia to allow Northrup to score.

Reliever John Miller won his third game without a loss, going 7 2/3 innings and allowing only one hit in relief of starter Mickey Lolich.

Red Sox 6, Indians 5

At Boston, Dick McAuliffe scored

the game-winning run with none out in the 10th inning when pitcher Milt Wilcox's attempted pickoff throw to second went in error to give the Red Sox a 6-5 victory over Cleveland. McAuliffe had walked to lead off the inning. On Bob Montgomery's bunt, Cecil Upshaw wheeled to make a play at second but McAuliffe was safe on the play and Montgomery reached first. Wilcox relieved and before throwing a pitch to the batter, Cecil Cooper, he tried to pick McAuliffe off second.

The winning pitcher was Diego Segui while Upshaw took the loss.

Rico Petrocelli's run-scoring double highlighted a four-run Boston ninth to tie the game.

Beat Twins 1-0

For Now, Texas Is 1st

ARLINGTON, Texas, April 21 (UPI)—A two-out single by Jim Fregosi in the ninth inning drove in Len Randle from second with the only run of the game last night, giving Texas a 1-0 victory over the Minnesota Twins for the Rangers' fifth straight triumph.

The victory moved the Rangers into a tie for first place with

Saturday

Oakland in the American League West.

Red Sox 5, Indians 4

At Boston, Bernie Carbo and Doug Griffin both delivered run-producing doubles in a three-run first inning as the Red Sox defeated Cleveland, 5-4. Luis Tiant, who won 20 games last season, picked up his first victory this year against one loss. He went the distance, allowing nine hits and striking out nine.

Brewers 3, Tigers 1

At Detroit, Clyde Wright pitched a three-hitter against the Tigers and his Milwaukee teammates carried a 6-2 lead into the eighth behind Ken Holtzman but the Oakland left hander was re-

moved after Dave Chalk opened the inning with a single.

Tanks 4, Orioles 3

At Baltimore, Graig Nettles powered his eighth home run of the season, a two-run shot off reliever Grant Jackson in the ninth inning—that rallied the New York Yankees to a 4-3 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

Royals 7, White Sox 3

At Chicago, the pitching of Paul Splittorff and Lindy McDaniel, plus Cookie Rojas's three-run homer helped Kansas City end its four-game losing streak with a 7-3 victory over the White Sox. The Royals, collecting only seven hits, sent southpaw Wilbur Wood to his fourth loss against one victory.

Reds 11, Padres 0

At Cincinnati, Pete Rose banged out four hits, two of them doubles, and Joe Morgan, Johnny Bench and Tony Perez added home runs to lead the Reds to an 11-0 rout of San Diego. In picking up his first victory of the season against one loss, Reds starter Don Gullett pitched through ball for eight straight innings before giving way to Tom Hall.

Dodgers 4, Giants 2

At San Francisco, Joe Ferguson and Bill Russell hit back-to-back homers to lead off the fifth inning as Los Angeles helped lefthander Tommy John to his fourth victory of the season with a 4-2 triumph over the Giants. John went the first seven innings to become the first hurler to win four games this season. He yielded 10 hits and struck out eight before giving way to Mike Marshall.

Mets 5, Pirates 2

At New York, run-scoring singles by Cleon Jones, John Milner and Don Hahn broke a 2-2 tie and sparked the Mets to a 5-2 victory over Pittsburgh that broke a seven-game losing streak. Winning pitcher Jerry Koosman, now 2-0, allowed five hits in giving the Mets their first victory since April 10.

Cards 10, Expos 4

At St. Louis, Ted Simmons drove in three runs and pitcher Alan Foster scored three as the Cardinals had 15 hits in a 10-4 rout of Montreal.

Foster also slammed three singles and drove in a run to help even his record at 1-1.

Cubs 5, Phils 4

At Philadelphia, Billy Williams doubled with two out in the 13th inning and scored on Bill Madlock's fourth single of the game, giving the Chicago Cubs a 5-4 victory over the Phillies. Madlock's hit came after the Phils had elected to walk Jerry Carden intentionally with first base open. Ray Burris, 2-0, picked up the victory and Mac Scarce, the fifth Philadelphia pitcher, took the loss.

Braves 4, Astros 3

At Houston, Mike Lum drove in three runs, including the tie-breaker in the ninth inning, to spark Atlanta to a 4-3 victory over the Astros.

More Sports News

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Bucks Lead Series, 3-0

Bulls' Coach Has Losing Temper

MILWAUKEE, April 21 (UPI)—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and the Milwaukee Bucks, aided by a temper tantrum by Chicago Bulls' coach Dick Motta, routed the Bulls, 113-90, yesterday to take a 3-0 lead in their best-of-seven National Basketball Association Western Conference playoff series.

It was the fifth straight playoff victory for the Bucks—now only one victory away from a berth in the final series.

Milwaukee led almost the entire game, but the outcome still was in doubt until late in the third quarter when the Bulls' Chet Walker grabbed a rebound and started up court but ran into Jabbar.

A charging foul was called on Walker and Motta was called for a technical when he stripped out on the court to protest. Oscar Robertson made a free throw and Motta continued to complain.

Motta finally took off his coat and threw it at referee Earl Strom, drawing a second technical, and Robertson made another foul shot.

Strom threw the coat back at Motta, Motta threw it back at Strom and then pushed the ref before heading to the Bulls' locker room. As he left, the Bulls' mascot, Benny the Bull, a man dressed up as a bull, rushed out onto the floor and started complaining to Strom.

Strom then threw him out of the game. The mascot left under police guard and the protest continued from the Bulls' bench.

Slightly more than a minute later, Jerry Sloan was ejected from the bench after complaining loudly to Strom about the call, Sloan, who was out with an injury, did not suit up for the game.

The Bucks took a 13-point lead shortly after the outburst, and pulled away to lead by 21 shortly before the end of the third period. The Bulls never could get back into the game, as Jabbar, Robertson and John McGlocklin widened the margin.

Celtics Lead, 3-1

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—John Havlicek, the fourth leading scorer in National Basketball Association playoff history, scored 36 points today to lead Boston to a 98-91 victory and carry the Celtics to a 3-1 lead over the New York Knicks in the Eastern

Conference best-of-seven-game final.

Boston can clinch the conference title at home Wednesday night and then go on to meet the winner of the Milwaukee Bucks-Chicago Bulls Western Conference series. The Bucks lead, 3-0.

Bill Bradley pulled New York to within one point at 92-91 with a 15-foot jumper with 42 seconds left in the game. Havlicek immediately scored on a layup to provide the Celtics with a 94-91 advantage.

Jo Jo White and Paul Silas each had a pair of foul shots in the last 30 seconds to close out the scoring for Boston.

Havlicek, 34, who scored 18 points in the first half, netted 17 in the final quarter as he scored more than half of Boston's fourth-period total.

Walt Frazier kept New York in contention with a 25-point effort and Earl Monroe added 20 for the

